THE NEW NORTH.

VOLUME 10. NO. 47. RHINELANDER, WISCONSIN, THURSDAY, DEC. 29, 1892. TERMS--$1.50 IN ADV.

RHINELANDER.

SOME OF THE CAUSES THAT HAVE MADE RHINELANDER PROSPER GIVEN BRIEF MENTION.

ANOTHER CHAPTER OF FACTS.

Many Resources in Which all May Share and Become Benefited.

The City's Prospects for 1893 are Flattering.—Everything Points to It as the Most Prosperous Year She has Experienced.—Real Estate Values are Advancing and the Building Boom Promises to Exceed that of the Present Prosperous Year.

PART FIFTH.

LANDS or cash in donations are sometimes offered those who are looking for a place to invest profitably in business or manufacturing, and people are often misled and persuaded to locate where the donations offered are really the principal or the only inducements. Great mistakes are made, generally, by giving undue weight to such offers. If the locality itself does not offer inducements enough, and does not possess sufficient merit to make it a desirable one for the establishment of the contemplated business, then any money donation within the power of its people to offer cannot make up what is lacking. A locality may show those seeking investments valuable favors. It may, by a committee of its citizens, show a stranger over the city, point out desirable sites for business, and aid him in purchasing real estate, introduce him to the people, and in many ways be of great benefit to him.

All this Rhinelander is prepared to do. But in addition to this she is prepared to offer real, substantial donations of the greatest possible advantage to new business men: We mention

SOME OF THESE ADVANTAGES:

Here are our facilities for transportation for which our people labored, costing them a large sum of money, and which everybody is invited to avail themselves of, and which of itself is a bonus of no small magnitude. Here are established industries upon which every new business can lean and derive a certain support. Here are our manufactories successfully telling the story in advance of what other manufactories in other lines can do. To know these things and come where they are, is a bonus more valuable than any money donation. Here are our waterworks, an enterprise essential to all manufactories, and really a bonus that all can take advantage of. For fire protection and other use the supply of water becomes a matter of great importance, to persons who propose to invest their means in building and making homes for their families. Here is our electric light plant which is one of the best in the state. In many instances the fact that a locality possesses such works settle doubts as to its desirability, for the location of the business proposed. They become then a bonus cheerfully bestowed.

MODERN IMPROVEMENTS,

Electric lights, telegraph and telephone lines are established; no longer, a luxury, but necessities in common use. Our people have been the means of building them, and they also stand as inducements to non-residents to cast their fortunes with ours. Our churches, our public schools, our hotels, our opera houses, substantial public buildings and business blocks, pleasant homes, social people and enterprising business men, are all bonuses of more or less value to those seeking desirable points for business or permanent residence. In short, Rhinelander offers inducements for all who wish to locate in an active, progressive place, as the articles referring to our natural and public advantages and business interests, which have been continued in the columns of the NEW NORTH during the past five weeks attest.

There never was a time when business methods of the past were of so little use as at the present time. Business principles are the same—yesterday, to-day and forever—honesty and enterprise are as essential as ever; but the way of doing things has changed. Business is now done on a much larger scale with remarkably smaller margins. The telegraph, telephone, railroads and other quick methods of duplicating supplies, remitting funds and striking the keynote figure of the trade, has revolutionized business. It is progress—not in principles but in ways and he who enters business now must learn to think and act quickly or his ambitious neighbor will get the start of him. Rhinelander business men have not been slow to understand this progress, and as a consequence are keeping apace with business men in other places.

Again, to-day the NEW NORTH presents to its readers, a continuation of the articles relating to Rhinelander and its business industries, and again publishes a large extra edition, sending it out in all directions. We ask our readers to carefully read these articles, and we think they will agree with us that there is not another city of this size in the state, possessed of a better class of business men, that has made more rapid growth or progress, or has brighter prospects in view than this same city of Rhinelander, the site of which was a forest of trees ten years ago. Those who locate here "come to stay" and put their shoulders to the wheel to help keep the machinery in motion, and this is the secret of our growth.

Rhinelander's record has been such during the year just closing that her business men need not be ashamed of referring to it, for it has been one of prosperity in every line of commercial, professional, and manufacturing industry. But the prospects now are that 1893 will be the most prosperous year that the city has ever experienced. The mills will increase their cut of lumber, the factories will increase their capacity, and the chances are that new ones will be added. A large amount of real estate will change hands and many new buildings will be erected, which betokens a healthy condition of affairs. One year from now will show greater improvement than any corresponding year.

The solid prosperity that has accompanied Rhinelander's growth is so familiar that, like the air we breathe, it is scarcely appreciated. The gains of enterprise and industry, have been uniformally steady and gratifying. It is an average that shows well when fairly considered, and should be a subject of more acknowledgement than it receives. No fact of our condition attests more emphatically the possession of the elements of future growth.

We have endeavored to present Rhinelander just as it is, without undue partiality or exaggeration. Its advantages as an abiding place have been dwelt on at some length, as they undoubtedly constitute a large part of its claims upon the consideration of those to whom this writing may appeal. We submit that a candid investigation of its resources, inducements and facilities as a business and industrial point will show as much in its favor as its homes, churches and schools. Come and see for yourselves, and you will become convinced of our assertions.

RHINELANDER CHURCHES.

Seven Religious Organizations Are Represented.

THE churches of Rhinelander form a potent evidence of its moral and religious culture. Seven denominations are represented, supporting pastors of ability, and all having church buildings of their own. Almost as soon as a settlement was formed here attention was given to religious services. In 1884 Deacon Tibbitts, of Antigo, preached the first sermon in a small building which stood near the Rapid's House, and his audience was composed of but a few persons. Since that time—nine years ago—there have been seven religious societies organized, and each denomination has erected a church building. For some little time the Congregationalists, Methodists and Baptists worshipped together, but gradually, as the membership became larger, they separated and formed an organization of their own. The first religious society formed here was

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

society in 1883, with but about ten members. This little band of worshippers were under the charge of Deacon Tibbitts for two or three years, the meetings being continued with interest, and the attendance constantly increasing. In 1885 the Congregationalists erected the first church building here, a small frame structure on the corner of Frederick and Alban streets—now used by the electric light plant—and it was dedicated in the spring of 1886. After worshipping in this building till 1890, they sold it and erected their present church edifice on the corner of Stevens and Rives streets at a cost of $6,000. This structure is of modern architecture, commodious, well appointed and heated with a furnace, and in connection with the audience room are a lecture room and church parlor. The church was dedicated in 1891. The society also own a neat parsonage, worth about $2,000. The church, parsonage and grounds are valued at $9,000.

The membership of the church is forty and of the Sunday School eighty. Services are held every Sunday morning and evening, to which the public are cordially invited to attend. There is a Ladies' Aid Society in connection with the church which is accomplishing good work. The present pastor, Rev. W. L. Bray, has been in charge since June last. He is an able man, a zealous worker, and has the esteem of his congregation. The Sunday School has a library of about one hundred books, and the superintendent of the Sunday School is G. G. Hamilton.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Anyone conversant with the early history of the great Northwest, especially of that portion known as Wisconsin, has not failed to note the indeliable impression upon our earlier civilization left by Father Marquette and his contemporaries of the Romanish faith, who braved the vigors of the climate and the armed hostility of the aborigines in order that the preaching of "Christ and Him Crucified" might be permanently established.

The St. Mary's Catholic society was the second one founded in Rhinelander, being organized in 1883, the second year after the settlement of the place. The society was organized by Father Bushley, of Antigo, who preached the first sermon here, and for some time it had no house of worship, meetings being held in Mr. McDermott's house, and in a room over Joslyn & Chaffee's livery stable, and other places. In 1886 the second priest, Father Takken came here, and continued in charge of the parish till 1888, when Father July, the first resident priest, succeeded him. Under Father July's administration the church and priest's fine residence have been completed, and the church property is now valued at nearly $10,000. The priest's house was finished last September, and is a fine modern style structure, finished throughout with hard wood, heated with steam, and lighted with electricity.

When the society was first organized it only consisted of about seven or eight families, while now the membership has grown to over 50 families, and the Sunday School enrollment is 150. Father July is the Sunday School superintendent.

St. Mary's church of Rhinelander, founded under the auspices of the church of Rome, is, through the work and energy of Father July, growing to be one of the strongest of its kind in Northern Wisconsin. He is a hard worker and has built up the congregation largely since he came here, and has increased the value of the church property steadily. He is well liked and has the esteem and confidence of the entire Catholic community of Rhinelander. The church and priest's house are located on the corner of King and Pelham streets, and services are held in the morning and evening. Sunday School in the afternoon. The majority of the congregation is Irish, although there are French, German, Bohemian and Poles represented.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In May, 1885, the Methodist Episcopal church society was organized by Rev. Geo. W. Verity—now missionary in China—and the first member was Frank Constance. The Sunday School was organized at the same time. Rev. Verity was placed here by Rev. J. D. Cole, presiding elder of Appleton District, Wisconsin Conference. The followers of Wesley, in Rhinelander, worshipped in Good Templar Hall, over Hinman's Drug Store, Brown street, for a period of three years.

In the spring of 1888, desiring to erect a house of worship, the presiding elder looked the ground over and concluded to enter into permanent work. Accordingly, a lot was purchased of Brown Bros., for $400, the ladies of the Aid Society agreeing to pay one-half of the amount. The church building was completed and dedicated the same year, and in November, 1888, Rev. J. D. Kennestrick entered the pastorate, continuing till the fall of 1890, when Rev. D. C. Savage became his successor, and is now serving his third year here, doing excellent work. Since Rev. Savage took charge of this pastorate the membership has grown from twenty-two to seventy, and it is constantly increasing. Furthermore, he has, since last spring, raised a debt of $700 hanging over the church, and it is now in a prosperous condition.

The Sunday School has an enrollment of 115 scholars who are much interested. There is a Ladies' Aid Society connected with the church, which is also doing good work. Services are held every Sunday morning and evening, and weekly prayer meetings are held. As a speaker, Rev. Savage is progressive and entertaining, and his services are always well attended, while he has the friendship and esteem, not only of his followers, but of the entire community. The church property is valued at $4,000. A cordial invitation is extended to the public to attend services at this church, which is located on Stevens street. The Sunday School superintendent is J. D. Cole, and the number of books in the library is about 100.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

As a general thing the pioneer Baptist church follows close in the wake of the Methodist church. The Baptist society was organized by Dr. D. E. Halterman, on Sunday, Dec. 14, 1889. At first services were held in Naylor's store opposite the Fuller House, afterwards in Brown Bros.' store on Brown street. The membership gradually grew, and in April, 1891, Rev. H. A. Buzzell became its pastor. From this date commenced the prosperity and actual growth of the church. Rev. Buzzell seeing the actual need of a proper house of worship set to work to raise the desired funds for building it, and how well he accomplished his purpose is evidenced by the fine church edifice which now stands on Brown street as a monument of his untiring efforts and the liberality of our citizens. The church was begun in August 1891, and completed and dedicated in April 1892. The parsonage stands a few feet from the church. Both are of modern architecture and finished throughout with hard wood, while the property is valued at $7,500—the church costing $5,500 and the parsonage $2,000, including the lots. The church contains a large auditorium room handsomely carpeted and seated; a Sunday school room and reading room together, with dressing rooms. It is heated with a furnace and lighted with electricity.

The membership has grown during the time Rev. Buzzell has had the pastorate in charge, from a comparatively few to forty-one members at present, and the Sunday School enrollment is 170. The Sunday School library contains 200 volumes. In connection with the church there is a Young People's Union with thirty members, and meetings are held every Sunday evening at 6:30 o'clock; also Tuesday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. There is also a Young Men's Union and a Junior Union of boys and girls ranging in ages from 8 to 14 years, meetings being held on Sunday afternoons at 3 o'clock. The membership of this union is fifty. The superintendent of the Sunday School is Rev. H. A. Buzzell. The regular church service takes place every Sunday morning and evening, and all are welcome to attend.

Rev. Buzzell is an earnest worker in the vineyard of the Lord, and his sermons are listened to with marked interest. He is beloved by the members of his church, and is entitled to great credit for the good work he has accomplished in Rhinelander.

ST. PETER'S GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This society was organized about five years ago, and the church was built soon after on Mason street. The membership consists of sixteen families, and there are sixteen scholars in the Sunday School. The pastor, Rev. John DeJung, has been here during the past three years and is well liked by his congregation, using his best endeavors to promote the prosperity of the church.

NORWEGIAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

In April of the present year, this society was organized, and their church building was completed in October, at a cost of about $1,100. The membership has about twenty families, and the number of Sunday School scholars is twenty-five. M. Mickelsen is the pastor, and is well liked by his congregation, exerting a good influence over his flock.

SWEDISH LUTHERAN CHURCH.

September 7, 1891, the Swedish religious organization was formed—and has a membership of twenty families and a Sunday School of twenty-five members. In the spring of 1891 the church building was erected on the corner of Mason and Alban streets. The pastor is Rev. C. A. Rosander, and has given good satisfaction. He is progressive in his work. The church property is now valued at $1,000.

THE NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

D. L. Jenkinson, Manager.—A Well Appointed Amusement Hall.

EVERY city of any pretensions, today, has its opera house, or hall for amusements, and Rhinelander is no exception. These articles referring to this city and her facilities for the convenience and comfort of its citizens would be incomplete without refering to

THE NEW GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

D. L. Jenkinson, manager, located on the corner of Brown and Stevens street. This house of amusement is well known to our people, and recently it has been greatly improved with more scenery, and other appointments for the accommodation of show troupes and the public. It was built by Moses Broulette and has always been well patronized.

THE HALL

is commodious, and has seating capacity for about 1,000 people on the main floor and in the gallery. It is conveniently arranged and supplied with necessary accessories, while it is always kept warm, pleasant and tidy. The stage is large, being 40x40 feet in dimensions and formerly had eleven set of scenery, which has recently been increased to eighteen sets. There is also a handsome drop curtain recently painted. Off the stage are two large dressing rooms that are always kept warm and comfortable. The house is well ventilated, and the ticket office is conveniently arranged. There are two exits from the hall. The scenic efforts are first class, and the rent of the hall is moderate.

The people of Rhinelander appreciate good attractions, and patronize them liberally. Indeed this is considered one of the best show towns of its size in the state. During the past fall and present winter troupes have played to good houses in this hall. The New Grand is under good management, Mr. Frank Broulette having charge of it, and he sees to it that good order is kept while a play is on the stage.

The New Grand is open for first class attractions, and Mr. D. L. Jenkinson the manager is always ready to correspond with managers of such troupes in regard to dates. Mr. Broulette is genial and obliging and has won the esteem of both troupes and the general public by the pains he takes to please all who patronize the hall, which is in better shape now for business than ever before.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS.

The Lake View House.—A Good Hostelry.

THE requirements of man in the enjoyment of the necessaries of civilized life, give rise to the establishments of a great many hotels throughout the country. A good hotel in any town or city is appreciated by the general public. The word "house" with its kindred associations of comfort, kindness and plenty which it awakens in everybody's breast, is best evidenced by a hotel which, in its management, has won the reputation of offering home comforts, linked with the conveniences and civilities from the proprietor and attendants.

How to keep a hotel is answered by but a comparatively few successful representatives in the business. Hotels are, of course, an absolute necessity, and whatever their accommodations may be, recourse must be had to them in all towns and cities. The best inducements offered, however, secure the largest share of patronage, and the success of the house depends, largely, upon the enterprise and judicious management of the proprietor. An amiable landlord, who does not look upon his guests as his prey, and who does not make his house gloomy and forbidding, wins a reputation worth at least the pains he has taken to please all who favor him with their patronage. We doubt if any one who has shared the hospitality at the

LAKE VIEW HOUSE,

located on Thayer Street, North Side, will contradict us when we say that it is one of the best hotels in this section of the state for the price charged per day or week. This house was built in 1887, by Chas. Wilson, its present proprietor. It was originally 46x70 feet in dimensions, but has since been enlarged to 96x94 feet, and contains about fifty rooms. On the first floor there is a large office, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and seven sleeping rooms—three in the south wing and eight in the north wing. The whole of the second floor is devoted to sleeping rooms, there being twenty-six bed rooms besides other rooms. The house is lighted throughout with electricity, and has telephone connection, and will accommodate about 100 guests. There is also a good stable in connection with the house. From the time the house was erected it has done a lively business.

THE DINING ROOM

will accommodate seventy-five persons. The tables are neatly laid, and abundantly supplied with the substantials of the season, well cooked, and guests receive prompt attention from the waiters. No person ever rises from Charlie Wilson's table feeling hungry. The kitchen is provided with a range and other modern improvements. Mr. Wilson, knowing well that a weary man appreciates a good bed, has provided his sleeping rooms with spring beds and mattresses, and plenty of bed covers. There are from fifty to sixty regular boarders in the house at present.

As a hotel man Mr. Wilson is genial and obliging, and seems to possess the faculty of making his guests feel at home while sojourning with him. These qualities have made for him hosts of friends. We can recommend the Lake View House for convenience and hospitality.

Mr. Wilson has been a business man of Rhinelander during the past six years, and has by his enterprise, integrity, and good business qualities gained the confidence of our people. He has always taken an active interest in affairs pertaining to the welfare of this city, held offices of public trust, being now a member of the board of supervisors. He is also a candidate for post-master, under the new administration standing a fair chance of being appointed.

A GOOD LIVERY.

Joslin & Chafee's Livery and Sale Stable.

A WELL known fact is that there is not another state in the union provided with better livery accommodations than Wisconsin, as traveling men attest. This is especially noticeable in our smaller cities and towns. A good livery and sale stable is an important feature of business interests, for it supplies a general demand. The oldest livery establishment in Rhinelander is that of

JOSLIN & CHAFEE,

located on Stevens street, a few doors south of the Rapids House. This livery was established by Flanigan Bro's six years ago. Two years ago Joslin & Chafee, the present proprietors, purchased it, and have since made decided improvements, increasing the number of horses and purchasing more vehicles. Both members of the firm are well adapted for the business, having had large experience in dealing with horses. As business men they are well known in this [illegible] having lived here for [illegible] They are enterprising and [illegible] to please all who favor them with custom.

THE BUILDING

is commodious and centrally located near the two leading hotels. In the stalls, and is well ventilated and is kept clean and tidy.

THE HORSES.

There are eleven head of horses, all in good condition, among them being some extra good steppers, and the

CONTINUED ON LAST PAGE.

PUT IN HER PLACE.

How a Wife Taught Her Husband a Needed Lesson.

Mrs. Delameter sat in her bay window sewing. She was thinking as well as sewing—thinking of something that had happened in the morning.

If any living soul had dared insinuate to Mrs. Delameter that her husband was capable of a meanness she would have arisen in her wrath and hurled indignation at the offending insinuator. And yet there had been times in the course of their year of married life when she had almost admitted as much to herself in her inmost heart, though she had always hastened to assure herself that he "didn't intend it," and was "only thoughtless."

The trouble lay in a nutshell; there was only one pocketbook in the Delameter family, and its abiding place was Mr. Delameter's pocket. To a woman who had supported herself, single-handed and alone, for several years previous to marriage, it seemed unbearably humiliating to be obliged to sue for every dollar she spent.

That morning she felt the last straw had been added to her load of humilintion. She had conceived the brilliant plan of asking for more money than her immediate necessities demanded, with the idea of sparing herself a few necessary humiliations in the near future. She had screwed up her courage as she ate her breakfast to ask timidly, as Mr. Delameter rose from the table: "Tom, can you spare me ten dollars?"

"What's the trouble now?" asked Mr. Delameter, good-naturedly.

"I—need a pair of boots."

"Whew! Ten dollars for a pair of boots?" and he arched his eyebrows, still good-naturedly.

"No," stammered his wife, feeling and looking as guilty as though she had robbed a neighbor's clothes line over night, "the boots will be only three dollars, but—I thought it would be handy to have a little money by me, and—not to have to trouble you so often."

And Mr. Delameter—her face grew hot and she breathed fast every time she thought of it—Mr. Delameter took out a two-dollar bill, and a one-dollar bill, and a silver half-dollar, and laid them on the table, saying in an off-hand way: "I guess that'll do you this time," and then put up his pocketbook and went away, whistling.

Mrs. Delameter was a good little woman, and she endeavored loyally to find excuses for such atrocious conduct. She was a forgiving little woman, too, and so when the clock on the mantel struck the half hour after five, she folded up her work, and set the tea table.

And Mr. Delameter came home and gave his wife an affectionate greeting, and looked at her admiringly across the table, and praised her cream cakes. And after supper he drew her down on his knee and said how jolly it was to have a home of one's own, and not have to live in a horrid boarding-house; and he was altogether in such a pleasant mood that Mrs. Delameter dared attempt a little serious talk, and paved the way by informing him that "Miss Southernwood came to see me to day."

"Ah?—she's the millinery lady, I believe."

"She wants me to trim hats for her in my spare time this summer."

"Indeed! Well, I hope you sent her to the right-about-face in double-quick time. The idea of my wife working in a shop!" said Mr. Delameter, with considerable spirit.

"I wish you'd let me do it."

"For heaven's sake what for?" Mr. Delameter spoke a little testily this time.

"Because I—it would seem so good to have a little money of my very own."

"Well, don't you have money of your very own? All that's mine is yours."

"I suppose so,—but oh, Tom, you don't know how I hate to ask for it."

"You silly little goose! Did I ever refuse you? I can't see why under the canopy you should feel that way!"

"But, really, Tom, I think—I'm almost sure—you would feel the same way."

"Nonsense! I shouldn't, either. I'd just as lief ask as not."

"Would you be willing to prove it?"

"Certainly I would, if there was any way, but I don't quite see"—

"Tom, will you prove it if I'll think of a way?"

"M'm, well—yes—I guess so. What's the way?"

"Well, I'll take that money I laid up before I was married out of the bank, and when your pay-day comes you will put every cent of your money into the bank."

"Well, I will—on your book!"

"Oh, no, that would spoil everything! Promise me you won't ever try to replace my money!"

"Well, I promise," said Mr. Delameter, laughing at her earnestness.

Then he looked thoughtful for several minutes.

"How long must the experiment last, to convince you?"

"Well, I think a month would do, don't you?"

"I think it would," he answered drily.

Mr. Delameter forgot his agreement till just as he was being paid off the next night, and then, being a man of his word, he stopped on the way home and emptied his pockets into the coffers of the bank, carrying away with him a solitary nickel, which he had overlooked, in the pocket where he kept his car fares. Then the whole affair slipped from his mind.

The next morning he parted with the nickel to the car conductor with cheerful unconsciousness, and realized not that he was penniless.

He was opening his lunch box at noon, when, as luck would have it, there suddenly appeared before him a friend of his boyhood days who had grown rich and aristocratic in the years since they had met. Mr. Delameter, in an exuberance of hospitality, immediately conducted him to the highest-priced restaurant in the vicinity, ordered a dinner in keeping with the place, leisurely discussed it with his friend, and at its close complacently drew forth and opened his pocketbook. His feeling at that interesting moment may be better imagined than described, as the novelists say.

That night he was glum all supper time, and afterwards buried himself in the day before's newspaper till bedtime. When morning came, he lingered about after breakfast was over, with no ostensible reason, at last made a feint of starting, and then came back again.

"Oh, by the way," he said, with a fine air of carelessness, "I had to borrow some money yesterday."

"How much?" asked his better half, with a little blush.

"Five dollars."

"What for?" trembled on Mrs. Delameter's lips, but she did not say it. She simply handed him the exact sum.

"I guess you'd better let me have a little for car fares while you're about it."

A ten-cent piece was carefully selected and laid in his palm.

Mr. Delameter did not forget his straitened condition that day. He remembered it, of course, when he sent the bill to his friend; he felt it when he passed a fruit stand on which were displayed some particularly fine oranges; it was recalled to his attention when the little lame boy with candy made his usual rounds of the office; it was painfully present to his mind when a man with a subscription paper whereon figured the name of Delameter came to collect the money subscribed; and the lack was keenly appreciated when he had to forego buying his usual evening paper.

The third day he braced up, and with a reluctance he was wholly unable to conceal requested the means wherewith to buy a pair of light trousers.

The fourth day was Sunday. Mr. Delameter thought of the contribution box, and decided he wouldn't attend church. His head felt badly, he said.

The fifth day the grocer called at the office for his pay, and Mr. Delameter, mumbling something about "pocketbook" and "other pants" sent him to the house.

The sixth day Mrs. Delameter, with unlooked-for generosity, gave him fifty cents when he asked for car fare, and on the strength of this he hailed a man with strawberries, on the way home at night, bought two boxes, and found he was six cents short.

The seventh day Mr. Delameter realized that the experiment was not working quite in the way he meant it should, so he pulled himself together and boldly asked for a ten-dollar bill.

"What for?" queried his wife, as though with an effort.

"I—well, I want to get a pair of boots."

"Men's boots come high, don't they?" faltered Mrs. Delameter, with an artificial smile, as she opened her pocketbook.

"Oh, the boots won't be more than four dollars, probably, but I guess I can make away with the rest."

Mrs. Delameter hesitated, blushed, bit her lip, then slowly handed out two two-dollar bills and a silver half dollar.

"I guess that will do you, this time," she murmured, with downcast eyes.

Mr. Delameter glared at her and made as though he would cast the money from him. Then suddenly he seemed to recollect something and a brilliant red color flamed up from the edge of his white shirt collar to the roots of his hair. He jammed the money viciously into his breast pocket, made use of some word indicative of extreme anger and flung himself out of the house, slamming the door with great vehemence behind him.

Mrs. Delameter threw herself face downward on the lounge and cried and cried. The terrible fear that she had offended him beyond forgiveness and that he would never return to her assailed her at intervals all through the day.

When Mr. Delameter did actually come home at the usual hour she hardly dared raise her eyes to his face. But he was very quiet, did not slam things and hardly looked up from his food all tea time.

When Mrs. Delameter had cleared up the dishes, she slipped up behind her husband as he sat in the bay-window, with his elbows on his knees, his face between his hands, and his eyes on the carpet, and dropped the bone of contention, the pocketbook, into his lap, and fled.

He caught her dress before she had fled very far, and drew her back.

"Fannie," he said, with whimsical seriousness, "do you believe there is money enough in this pocketbook to induce some muscular man to kick me all I deserve to be kicked?"

"Oh, Tom!" sobbed Mrs. Delameter, "can you ever forgive me? You don't know how I hated to be so hateful!"

"Oh, come now! Do you pretend to say you didn't enjoy it?"

"Of course I didn't!" was the indignant answer; and then Mr. Delameter threw his head back and laughed and laughed.

Finally he sobered down. "Well," he said, in a very business-like way, "now we'll have this thing fixed up. Have you any idea how much our household expenses are?"

"I have kept account of that, and of my personal expenses," said Mrs. Delameter, bringing him the book, "but I did not know how much you earned or how much your expenses were."

Mr. Delameter glanced at the neat columns, and turned over the leaves to look at the footing-up for the whole year. He seemed to be surprised at the total, and made a rapid mental calculation. Then he gave vent to a long, low whistle.

"Fannie," he declared, solemnly, "you are a dear little economical white angel; and I am—well, you don't allow me to use the sort of language that would fittingly describe what I am."

And then Mr. Delameter proposed that whenever he was paid off the housekeeping expenses should be deducted from the amount received and the rest divided equally between himself and Mrs. Delameter.

And they followed this plan, and continued to follow it, and it worked like a charm, and—er—they lived happily ever after—of course.—Housekeeper's Weekly.

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Lowell Ingrain, 49c.

All other makes, just below other stores' prices. We boast greatly of our carpet smartness. Give us the opportunity by calling and see if we should not be proud of our stock.

CHAMBER SUITS.

Buying big by selecting so admirably, selling so closely on the heels of the first cost—brings trade to our ever popular Chamber Suit Department. We've a handsome three piece Chamber Suit for $12.50
Another one for $15.00
Another one for $16.50
And so on all the way up.

Garnishing up one's home nest is the most fascinating thing in life.

We've the handsomest line of Lace Curtains in the city in our Drapery department. The ones we mention below come in two prices $5.00 and $6.00, Caledonian by name. No other store has them.

Then the Bamboo Curtains, beautiful designs, $2.50.

Easels, screens, etc.,—all the little fancies that pleases the woman who takes delight in garnishing up her home nest.

It isn't every day that you get a $3.50 lamp for $1.98, yet that's the case here.

STOVE HINTS.

A little fore thought, plenty of dry wood and a heating stove go a long way toward making a happy home. Our stove department is complete in every respect.

HEATING STOVES

For $4.50, $5.50, $6.00, $7.00, $8.75, $9.00, $10.75, $11.00, $12.50, $15.50, $17.50, $18.00, $21.00, $23.00, $25.00 on up.

DINING TABLES.

$3.75, $4.00, $5.00, $5.50, $6.00, $6.50, $7.75, $8.50, $9.50 up. Over a hundred to choose from.

We pay the freight to any point within 150 miles of Milwaukee.

My Dear when I send you up town to buy groceries I want you to go where I tell you. The 40c tea you get at Jewell's is as good as this you paid 50 cents for.

I have a nice lot of Gilt Edge dairy butter in ten pound firkins.

Butter is down and quality is better.

Call and see me if in need of any.

Have you ever used Duluth "Imperial" flour? Guaranteed to give satisfaction where all others fail.

Try it. Car just in.

W. S. JEWELL.

M. L. S & W. R'y.

FINE Parlor and Sleeping Car Service

—WITH—

FAST TRAINS

BETWEEN

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE,

—AND—

Appleton, Wausau and Ashland

THE GOGEBIC, PENOKEE AND MONTREAL IRON AND MINERAL RANGES,

HURLEY, IRONWOOD, BESSEMER and WAKEFIELD,

The Manufacturing Centers and Lumbering Districts of Central and Northern Wisconsin.

SHEBOYGAN, MANITOWOC, KAUKAUNA, APPLETON WAUSAU, ANTIGO, EAGLE RIVER AND RHINELANDER.

DIRECT LINE

Via NEW LONDON Jc. and G. B., W. & S. T. P. Ry

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STEVENS POINT, GRAND RAPIDS, WINONA LA CROSSE,

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SUPERIOR, DULUTH,

PACIFIC COAST and Intermediate Points.

Guide Books, Maps, Time Cards, and full information furnished on application to the General Passenger Agent.

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H. F. WHITCOMB, General Manager. C. L. RYDER, Gen. Pass. Agent
MILWAUKEE, - WIS.

Job Work!

—SUCH AS—

Cards,
Bill-Heads,
Circulars,
Posters,

Executed to Order

WITH NEATNESS AND DISPATCH.

Harness!

J. H. Schroeder,

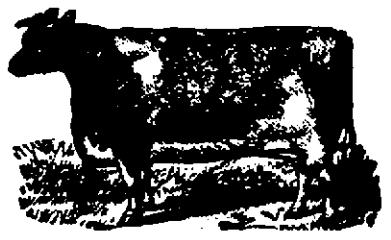
BROWN STREET,

Rhinelander, - Wis.

Light and Heavy Harness,

And all Goods in my Line. Repairing done promptly and in a satisfactory manner. Orders from Lumbermen given special attention.

F. A. HALLET & CO.,



WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

MEAT,

Fish, Game and Poultry

RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. C. HENRICI,

MERCHANT * TAILOR.

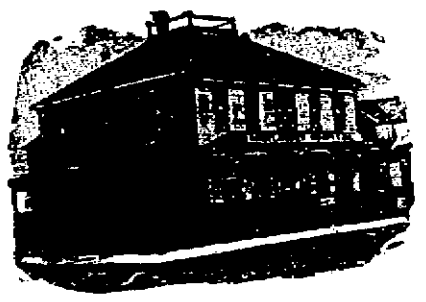
Best Fitting Suits and the Best Goods for the Lowest Prices, that can be found in Rhinelander. All Work Warranted. Shop opposite the Giant Sleigh Manufacturing Co.'s Factory, Rhinelander, Wis

Rhinelander Hospital.

A FIRST-CLASS INSTITUTION.

For $6.00 your doctor's bill, nursing and board is paid, and a home provided you in case of sickness or injury. During the period of one year. No man without a home can afford to be without a ticket on this hospital. We will take pleasure in showing you through the hospital at any time.

McINDOE & DANIELS,
Resident Surgeons.



RHINELANDER WISCONSIN.

Harrigan Bros. & Co have secured the exclusive sale of this noted Flour where it can be had at prices no greater than those charged for inferior grades. The highest awards have been given Gold Medal Flour manufactured by the Washburn-Crosby Co. Sold by Harrigan Bros & Co., W. S. Jewell, Martin & Co., T. Solberg, Holmes & Husen, Rhinelander, Wis.....

INCORPORATED 1848. ASSETS OVER $8,000,000

The National Life Insurance Co. of Vermont.

INSURANCE IN FORCE, OVER $55,000,000.

The Guaranteed Cash Values endorsed on all National Policies have made the company famed for its liberality and justice. It is the "Policy Holder's Company." Take no policy unless it has these cash values plainly written on its face.

ITS POINTS OF EXCELLENCE ARE

Great financial strength. Low death rate. Low expense rate. Large dividends
We Sell the Safest Insurance in the World.

JAS. B. ESTEE, Manager, Wisconsin Department, 9, Mack Block, Milwaukee.
JAS. M. HARRIGAN, Special Agent, Rhinelander, Wis.

Real Estate Loan and Insurance.

Exchange.

I have over 300 of the most desirable Residence Lots in Rhinelander for sale, ranging in price from $100 to $500 each
Also many of the Finest Business Sites.
Time given purchasers who intend building.
Sole agent for all property of M. L. S. & W. R'y Co, Brown Brothers, S. H. Alban and others.

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I can place any amount of money on improved Real Estate at 40 per cent. of its value, on from 1 to 5 years time, netting from 8 to 10 per cent. interest per annum.

- - INSURANCE - -

I represent several of the Heaviest and most liberal and reliable Insurance Companies doing business in the world and make a specialty of writing Eire Insurane at Equitable Rates.

- - ABSTRACT - -

The only Abstracts of Oneida County Lands. Two Complete Sets.

Office on Davenport Street. PAUL BROWNE.

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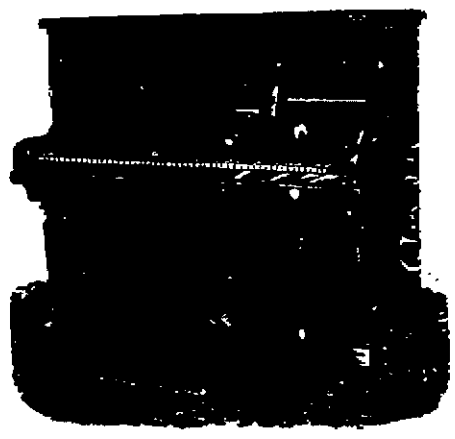
- - - SOLE AGENT.

Hallet & Davis, Arion & Hale Pianos.



Kimball New Scale Pianos, Organs.

Kimball and Great Western Organs - - - The Finest Made.

As a FIRST-CLASS Piano
The Hallet & Davis has yet to find a Superior.

For Catalogues and Prices Call on or Address

W. S. JEWELL, Agent,
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

FOREIGN NOTES OF INTEREST.

THERE are seven Hebrew members in the British house of commons.

OUT of a total population of 17,125,000 in Spain, as computed by a recent census, only 12,000,000 can read or write.

AN average of three British seamen lose their lives every day by drowning, and three hundred British steamers and sailing vessels are lost at sea yearly.

AT Dundenong, Australia, there is a blue gum tree which has an estimated height of four hundred and fifty feet. It is believed to be the tallest tree in the world.

THE lord lieutenant of Ireland has a salary of $100,000 per annum, but the expenses of the position are so high as to make a big private fortune a necessity to the appointee.

STREET car conductors receive only sixty-two and one-half cents for a day's wages in the city of Berlin. The day is eighteen hours long, with a half-holiday once in two weeks.

THE secret police of Paris is distinct from the regular force. The members, as a rule, are unknown to each other; and often a second detective is sent to watch the first employed upon an important case.

IT is comparatively only of late that English flower-making has rivaled the French manufacture. It was introduced into England during the French revolution of 1790 by refugees, who employed the art as a means of subsistence.

PEOPLE OVER THE OCEAN.

THE young duke of Marlborough is said to have inherited about £25,000 a year.

FOUR ex-presidents of Venezuela are now living in Paris in exile—Gen. Guzman Blanco, Dr. Palacio, Dr. Pulido and Gen. Urdaneta.

M. PASTEUR is an unlicensed practitioner and has to employ one of the regulars to perform the slightest surgical operation needed in his business.

MRS. BLOOMFIELD MOORE, the financial backer of Keeley's motor, is breaking up and selling the museum of treasures her Philadelphia home has been, and will henceforth live in Europe.

In the January Wide Awake,

Margaret Sidney's paper on "Whittier with the Children" naturally leads all others in timeliness and interest. It is sympathetic, personal and delightful, and shows the good Quaker poet as the child-lover and with that child-nature his poems have led us to ascribe to him. The article is profusely illustrated. Another leader is Frederick A. Ober's "The Bridge that Spanned the World." It deals with the localities made famous by Columbus in Spain. Kirk Munroe, the founder of the League of American Wheelmen, contributes a pithy article "About Bicycles" to the Wide Awake Athletics, and makes some sharp criticisms on the present method of "jackknifing" in the saddle. The short stories in this number are especially bright. Annie Howells Frechette's "Bill" is the study of a small boy that shows the Howells' realism in a new vein; Mary Kyle Dallas' "The Little Turk" is a tale of pluck and endeavor; Mary P. W. Smith in "Behind the Wardrobe" delights all those who love or hate arithmetic. The serial stories by W. O. Stoddard, Molly Elliot Seawell and Theodora R. Jenness are increasingly absorbing. Kate Putnam Osgood's "Ballad of the Bonny Page" is full of strength and fire; M. E. B's dog poem, "A Morning Call," Mrs. M. F. Butt's "So the Snow Comes Down," and Richard Burton's "Landlord and Tenant" are charming. The Men and Things department is full of bright paragraphs. The illustrations are beautiful. Meynelle's exquisite frontispiece of Whittier with the children, has almost the softness and strength of an oil painting, and is well worth framing.

Price 20 cents a number; $2.40 a year. On sale at news stands or sent postpaid on receipt of price, by D. Lothrop Company, Publishers, Boston.

MRS. CUMSO—"I thought the congregation was deeply stirred by our pastor's sermon this morning." Cumso "I noticed a good deal of restlessness myself."

$100 Reward $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials.

Address, F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.

MUST BE ONE.—Melville—"Birk has given up tobacco." Beverley—"Is it love or liver?"—N. Y. Herald.

DISEASE is unnatural, and is but the proof that we are abusing Nature. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome this abuse.

IT'S always the fall season with the amateur bicyclists.

LIKE A THIEF IN THE NIGHT, Consumption comes. A slight cold, with your system in the scrofulous condition that's caused by impure blood, is enough to fasten it upon you. That is the time when neglect and delay are full of danger. Consumption is Lung-Scrofula. You can prevent it, and you can cure it, if you haven't waited too long, with Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. That is the most potent blood-cleanser, strength-restorer, and flesh-builder that's known to medical science. For every disease that has to be reached through the blood, like Consumption, for Scrofula in all its forms, Weak Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, and all severe, lingering Coughs, it is the only *guaranteed* remedy. If it doesn't benefit or cure, you have your money back.

The proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy know that their medicine perfectly and permanently cures Catarrh. To prove it to you, they make this offer: If they can't cure your Catarrh, no matter what your case is, they'll pay you $500 in cash.

DARK DAYS.

They Have Descended Upon La Belle France—The Republic's Life Threatened—Tottering Under the Weight of the Panama Canal Scandal—Royalists' Plots to Place the Government in the Hands of a Monarch.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The excitement over the Panama scandals is greater than ever, and the wildest reports are afloat of monarchist plots and coming arrests. It is asserted that Herz has been in communication in London with agents of the count of Paris, and that the exposure of the Thierree checks is directly attributable to royalist influence. Another rumor is that the officials and deputies, as well as civilians, connected with the Panama scandal, have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in the espousal of royalist schemes, and that all their offenses will be condoned if they will consent to betray the republic. Some confidence is placed by well-informed people in both these rumors, and it is apparent that royalist agents have assumed an activity they had not displayed for years, and there is also evidence that royalist money is again afloat.

The news from various parts of France is not very reassuring to the government and serves to strengthen the hopes of its enemies. The many thousands of small proprietors who lost their money in the Panama enterprise are said to be more disgusted with the revelations of venality and treachery than they were distressed by the loss of the money, and a considerable number of them are inclined to hold republican institutions rather than individuals responsible for the loss and disgrace.

It is said that every movement of the count of Paris, the duke of Orleans and other members of the exiled house has been reported accurately for more than two weeks past to the ministry of the interior and thence to President Carnot. At present the monarchists seem to be directing their efforts chiefly to fanning the excitement among the deputies and sowing the seeds of jealousy, fear and suspicion. They are apparently confident that the break-down of the Ribot ministry would be followed by revolution, with all its opportunities for a return of the house of Orleans to power.

According to the statements issued by the liquidators, the amount expended by the Panama Canal Company reached the enormous total of $260,000,000. M. Achille Monchicourt, the last liquidator, placed under the following heads the sums expended:

Preparatory work and organization	$35,000,000
Concessions and general expenses	12,800,000
Advertisements, taxes, etc	17,600,000
Construction, material and transportation	33,200,000
Contractors	88,600,000
Purchase of Panama railroad	18,600,000
Paid to shareholders as interim interest and invested for payment of lottery bonds	54,200,000

According to this account not the whole of the $260,000,000 has been lost. One-fifth of this sum has been repaid to the subscribers in the shape of interest ad interim. Then there are assets represented by the fourth, fifth and sixth items. These cost a little over $140,000,000 and their present value is estimated at about $14,000,000. The other three items, amounting to a little over $65,000,000, are a total loss. Of the whole amount expended only a little over one-third was spent in the actual construction of the canal.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Speaking of the exciting scenes now being enacted in France, the Tribune says of their cause:

"Revelations in the French Panama canal scandal crowd upon each other so closely that it is almost impossible to keep track of them. Thus far the minister of justice has issued warrants for four persons, Charles de Lesseps, son of the projector of the scheme; Marius Fontaine, deputy, and M. San-Leroy and Henri Cotta, also deputies, who are charged in general terms with fraudulently using an imaginary credit, squandering the capital of the enterprise, and swindling the public. They will be tried under the common law, and if convicted will be liable to imprisonment from one to five years, to a fine of not more than $600, and to disfranchisement for not more than ten years. The list does not stop with these four. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps is virtually under surveillance, though his senility and incapacity to appreciate what is going on will protect him from any legal penalty, even if his name should be involved. Among others who are involved or suspected are members of the family of the unfortunate De Reinach, M. Rouvier, Emanuel Arene, Jules Roche, M. Floquet, M. de Freycinet, and members of the family of President Carnot. Where the investigation will stop or how many more will be involved no one can say. The check-book of the Panama Canal Company is even more fatal than was the memorandum-book of Oakes Ames in the Credit Mobilier scandal.

"The statements of M. Charles de Lesseps are astonishing. French journalists swarmed to the company's offices, levying blackmail. Little sheets even were started for the same purpose, and had to be bought off. The vulgar character of the latter conspirators is shown by the fact that their attacks were silenced by the payment of $5 or $10. M. de Lesseps further told the remarkable story of deputies who had been bribed, of contractors who had made themselves rich, of banking establishments which had to be paid handsomely before they would receive subscriptions to the loans. The Panama canal scheme was literally besieged with these bloodsuckers eating out its substance. Even society people had to be paid for speaking well of it or for promising not to make any attack upon it."

State Canvass in Minnesota.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 22.—The state canvassing board is now at work. Thus far only part of the ticket has been footed up. For governor, Nelson (rep.), has 100,220; Lawler (dem.), 94,606; Donnelly (pop.), 39,863; Dean (pro.), 12,239. Nelson's plurality, 14,620. For lieutenant governor, D. M. Clough (rep.), has 13,454 plurality; F. P. Brown (rep.), secretary of state, 8,252 plurality; Joseph Bobleter (rep.), treasurer, 18,104 plurality; H. W. Childs (rep.), attorney general, 18,825 plurality.

Shocking Tragedy in a College.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 22.—R. M. Powell, of Springfield, and W. J. Whitthorne, of Gallatin, have been roommates at the University of Tennessee since the opening of the fall term. They were packing their trunks preparatory to leaving for their homes to spend the holidays when Whitthorne picked up a pistol belonging to Powell and handed it to him, muzzle forward. Just as Powell took hold of the pistol it went off, the ball going directly through his heart, killing him instantly.

FIERY SHROUDS.

Flames, Which Destroy Street Car Barns in Boston, Find Four Human Victims—Loss of Life at a Fire in a French Village.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Four motormen perished in the burning of the big car stables of the West End Street Railway Company on Ferry street, Everett, Wednesday night. The fire broke out shortly after 7:30 o'clock in the engine room and spread to the oil room, and in five minutes enveloped the entire structure. John Clarke, Luke Glennon, George Wallis and John Maginness, all motormen, were engaged in the "pit" cleaning electric motors, and their escape was cut off. The bodies of two were taken out at midnight. One was identified as Clark's, but the other is so badly burned as to be unrecognizable. The loss is $125,000.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A most disastrous conflagration has occurred at Berson, a village of Gironde, and fourteen of the villagers were either burned to death in their homes or were killed while attempting to escape. The flames, fanned by a high wind, spread with great rapidity and it was early seen that the efforts of the villagers to fight the fire would be fruitless. Attention was then turned to saving the aged and little children, and it was in this work of rescue that several of the villagers lost their lives. The greater part of the village was destroyed and the inhabitants are in great straits owing to the lack of food and proper clothing. The residents of surrounding villages are doing all in their power to alleviate their sufferings.

BLAINE RESTS EASY.

His Condition Not Alarming—Belief That He May Live for Some Time, Although His Recovery Is Regarded as Impossible.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Mr. Blaine passed a very comfortable day. There is no longer any fear among the relatives or the doctors of an immediate dissolution, although there is always the chance of a recurrence of the heart failure, which would bring speedy death.

While Mr. Blaine's physicians are as discreet in their utterances as men well can be, their manner of expression impresses those who converse with them daily that Mr. Blaine's case is hopeless; that, while he is in no immediate danger, his malady must prove fatal, and that his span of life is measured by the progress of the disease with which he is afflicted.

MUST GO TO PRISON.

Howell and Tibbets, Wealthy Lumber Dealers, Get a Year and a Half for Violating the Interstate Law.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Dec. 22.—In the United States court here Wednesday Judge Parker sentenced George W. Howell and Edward Tibbets to eighteen months in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2,000 each. Both men are members of the big lumber firm of Howell, Tibbets & Co., Chicago. They were convicted at the last term of court on the charge of violating the interstate commerce law in underweighing lumber shipped over the Rock Island road, thus securing lower freight rates. An appeal was taken at once to the United States supreme court and both were released on bonds.

DYING ON THEIR FEET.

Letters Received from Non-Union Men Who Worked at Homestead.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Dec. 22.—The Homestead poisoning cases are being considered by the grand jury. A gentleman interested in the prosecution said:

"So far as we have been able to learn the number of persons who died from the effects of poison they received is thirty-two, but many other workmen, some of whom will appear at the trial, are dying on their feet. Since we have begun this investigation we have been startled by the number of letters we have received from every part of the country written by non-union workmen who became sick of the prevailing complaint at Homestead and went to their homes. Many are yet sick and all are confident they were poisoned. There were altogether about 4,000 men employed by the Carnegie Steel Company during the strike, and of these over 2,000 became sick. Some died and many were for weeks on the edge of the grave."

TOTAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Mr. Cleveland's Plurality in All the States is 391,379.

NEW YORK, Dec. 22.—The Evening Post prints a table of the total vote this year for president, having secured the figures this morning from all the states. The result is as follows:

Cleveland	5,557,900
Harrison	5,166,511
Weaver	1,025,000
Bidwell	258,341
Cleveland's plurality	391,379

In Louisiana the republicans and people's party, having nominated a fusion ticket on which there were five Harrison electors and three Weaver electors, the vote for plurality purposes is credited to Harrison.

SMUGGLED POTATOES.

Patrick Finnegan, a Wealthy Maine Farmer, Found Guilty of Smuggling.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22.—In the United States district court a jury has returned a verdict of guilty in the case of Patrick Finnegan, charged with smuggling. Sentence was deferred. Finnegan is a wealthy farmer, whose farm is situated on the Canadian border, so that part of it is in Maine and part in New Brunswick. All his buildings are in Maine except one barn, a portion of which is in Canada. It was charged that Finnegan has been buying many potatoes in Canada, and that subsequently they went to market out of the American door of the barn without the payment of duty.

Robbers Clean Out a Faro Bank.

TACOMA, Wash., Dec. 22.—Two masked men entered the Warwick saloon about midnight and with drawn revolvers commanded seven men who were playing faro to throw up their hands. One of the robbers walked up to the table and put $1,600 in coin in his overcoat pocket while the other robber stood at the rear door moving his revolvers back and forth to cover the entire group. With the words "good night, gentlemen," the robbers stepped out of the back door and disappeared.

These are Facts

which

Housekeepers Should Seriously Consider.

If you want the best food, you will be interested in the following facts, which show why "Royal" is the best baking powder, why it makes the best and most wholesome food, and why its use has become almost universal—its sale greater in this country than the sale of all other cream of tartar baking powders combined.

The Royal Baking Powder NEVER fails.

It is absolutely pure and wholesome.

It is combined from the most approved and healthful ingredients.

It makes the finest flavored, most tender, delicious and wholesome food.

It has greater leavening strength than any other baking powder, and is therefore the cheapest.

It never loses its strength, but will keep fresh and of full leavening power until used.

It acts slowly in the dough, so that none of its strength is lost before the baking is completed.

It makes food that will keep sweet, moist and fresh longer, or that may be eaten hot and fresh with impunity.

The reasons why the Royal Baking Powder is superior to all others in these respects are easily stated. One is because it is made from chemically pure materials; another is because it is made with greater care and accuracy than any other. It is always uniform in composition and leavening power. It has been the standard baking powder since its introduction. **The founder and conductor of its business ever since is still at the head of its management.** Thus all the knowledge and skill attained by over a quarter of a century's experience is available in its present preparation. The consumer is not experimented upon by changes of formula that are constantly being made in other powders in an effort to get a mixture that will not "cake" or lose its strength, or that follow changes of proprietorship or manufacturers. The Royal Baking Powder is always certain and equal in its work; a teaspoonful does the same perfect work to-day that it did yesterday, or last week or month, or last year.

While the last teaspoonful in a can of Royal is as good as the first, other powders lose their strength after being made a short time, and particularly after the can is opened.

The exactness with which the active principle of each ingredient prior to mixing is ascertained by expert chemists; the actual prohibition enforced against the receipt into the works of an impure ingredient; the care with which the materials are dried, coated and prepared before their combination, and the precision in packing the powder so that it shall be delivered to the consumer in the perfect condition in which it leaves the factory, are some of the details which go to make the perfect "Royal."

The same means are not employed by other manufacturers. There have been a great many imitations of the Royal, but no equals. Pure materials are not employed, care is not taken in their preparation and combination, while in the great majority of baking powders alum is added to give them strength, while cheapening their cost.

The great popularity and general use of the Royal Baking Powder attest its superiority.

Official.

It is our earnest desire to impress upon the minds of the public the superiority of the service offered by the Wisconsin Central Lines to Milwaukee, Chicago and all points East and South. Two fast trains leave St. Paul, Minneapolis and Duluth daily, equipped with Pullman Vestibuled Drawing Room Sleepers, Dining Cars and Coaches of the latest design. Its Dining Car Service is unsurpassed, which accounts, to a great degree, for the popularity of this line. The Wisconsin Central Lines, in connection with Northern Pacific R. R., is the only line from Pacific Coast points over which both Pullman Vestibuled, first class, and Pullman Tourist Cars are operated via St. Paul without change to Chicago.

Pamphlets giving valuable information can be obtained free upon application to your nearest ticket agent, or JAS. C. POND, General Passenger and Ticket Agent, Chicago, Ill.

THE trouble is that when a man needs his nerve most he can't find it.—Atchison Globe.

Look to Yourself

If your liver is out of order, your skin saffron colored, tongue furred, eyeballs tinged with yellow, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters instanter is the correct thing. Don't wait, if you don't want jaundice and perhaps abscess of the liver. Likewise, if you have a malarial chill, touch of rheumatism, indigestion, kidney or nervous trouble, use the Bitters without delay. Give it a fair trial, as it preserves.

IT is better to give a little more taffy during life than so much epitaphy after death.

Finely Illustrated Book

descriptive of Florida and the Southern Country, mailed free to any address upon receipt of ten cents in stamps. CHARLES L. STONE, Gen'l Pass'r & Tkt. Agent, Chicago & Eastern Illinois R. R., Room 415, First National Bank Bldg., Chicago.

TWO PATENTS for bottle stoppers have been issued. A patent for a mouth stopper, operating effectively when certain bottles approach, would also serve a useful purpose.

COUGHS AND HOARSENESS.—The irritation which induces coughing immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

"WORKIN' now, Pete?" "Naw, I got a job in de city hall."—Buffalo Express.

BIRDS of a feather are flocking together—on fashionable hats.—Troy Press.

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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IF you are constipated, bilious or troubled with sick headache, Beecham's Pills afford immediate relief. Of druggists. 25 cents.

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THE goat is not the most popular producer of "butter"-milk.

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25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT TAKE THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00 **SHILOH'S CURE.**

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

IT SAVED HIS BABY.

God bless the children. Anything that alleviates their sufferings and that restores them to health when they are afflicted is deserving of great praise. When we consider that half the population of the world die before they reach the age of five years, we can see what a boon any remedy is that banishes the chief danger of childhood, for eighty per cent. of deaths in these infants come from croup. Mothers will read the following epistle with interest.

KANSAS CITY, MO., Nov. 30th, 1892.

My baby, nineteen months old, is very much subject to croup. Recently we have been induced to use Reid's German Cough and Kidney Cure and we no longer dread these attacks. Two doses give instant relief. I give it freely and do not fear an overdose. J. W. MARSH,
202 East Fifth Street,
Manager Depot Transfer Co.,
Kansas City, Mo.

FORCING A-HEAD.

Our sales for the past week of "CHARTER OAK" STOVES AND RANGES have been unprecedented. The Charter Oak has been forging ahead every day of the forty years that it has been on the market.

Most stove dealers keep them. If yours does not, write direct to manufacturers.

EXCELSIOR MANUFACTURING CO.
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"YOUR chairs look so colloquial," said a visitor to her hostess the other day; "they really seem to beg your guests to sit down cosily and chat in comfort together."—Boston Transcript.

"I FIND it is always best to keep cool," said the snow. "Exactly," replied the sidewalk, "I catch your drift."—Washington Star.

EVERY season somebody says the theater hat must go. It keeps on going to the theater, for a fact.—N. O. Picayune.

IT is never necessary to tell the money-lender to take a little more interest in his business.—N. O. Picayune.

"JOHNNY, give me a proverb." "Amputation is the thief of legs."—Harper's Bazar.

Apartments Rich Enough To Delight any Woman—and Certainly any Man.

In addition to the regular sleepers of the conventional type with which all travelers are familiar the "North-Western Limited" is now equipped with private compartment cars. In each of these cars are ten enclosed compartments some of which are connected with sliding panels in which is fitted French plate mirrors full size of panel. The lovers of beautiful woods and tapestry will find in these compartments a perpetual pleasure as each compartment is fitted up in different wood with tapestry to match and each compartment is also furnished with all necessary toilet arrangements.

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First class people desiring accommodations first class in every particular should patronize the "North-Western Limited."

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Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Saves Doctors' Bills. Sample free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 39 W. 45th St., N.Y.

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Because it is the best daily in the Northwest. Sample FREE. Daily, 16 pages, contains complete story.

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE state that you saw the Advertisement in this paper.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Of the votes given for Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States, at the General Election held in the several Towns, Wards and Election Districts in the County of Oneida, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the eighth day of November, A. D. 1892.

Candidates — Cleveland and Stevenson (Democratic) Electors: Gustav Wollaeger, Robert J. MacBride, Andrew Jensen, Michael Johnson, John Montgomery Smith, John Black, Henry B. Schwin, Ferdinand T. Yahr, James J. Hogan, John Wattawa, Lewis S. Bailey, William F. Cirkel. Weaver (People's) Electors: Peter Haan, Nathan E. Moody, George C. Chaffee, Nelson C. Allen, Samuel Smith, Anson B. Severance, William Schwartz, George W. Jackson, William Campbell, James W. Godfrey, Ernest Pagel, Llewellyn Sutliff. Prohibition Electors: Sofas C. Miller, Warren C. Jones, John C. Plumb, Oliver H. Crowl, John H. Pemberthy, William Drake, James M. Crawford, James S. Thompson, W. W. Link, Norman H. Brokaw, Jacob O. Dindham, Thorvild K. Thorvildsen. Harrison and Reid (Republican) Electors: John Pritzlaff, Ole Larson, Frederick W. Coon, Eli Hawks, Samuel W. Reese, Christian S. Otjen, John F. Bruss, Robert L. D. Potter, Tosten I. Gilbert, William H. Hatten, Edward H. Winchester, Jerome F. Coe.

Towns, Wards, Etc.: 1st Prec. T. of Pelican, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th; 1st Prec. Eagle River, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th; 1st Prec. Hazelhurst, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; 1st Prec. Minocqua, 2nd, *3rd, 4th.

Elector	TOTALS
Gustav Wollaeger	1323
Robert J. MacBride	1322
Andrew Jensen	1321
Michael Johnson	1324
John Montgomery Smith	1323
John Black	1325
Henry B. Schwin	1322
Ferdinand T. Yahr	1323
James J. Hogan	1320
John Wattawa	1321
Lewis S. Bailey	1321
William F. Cirkel	1308
Peter Haan	46
Nathan E. Moody	48
George C. Chaffee	47
Nelson C. Allen	46
Samuel Smith	46
Anson B. Severance	45
William Schwartz	46
George W. Jackson	45
William Campbell	46
James W. Godfrey	45
Ernest Pagel	46
Llewellyn Sutliff	46
Sofas C. Miller	30
Warren C. Jones	27
John C. Plumb	27
Oliver H. Crowl	27
John H. Pemberthy	27
William Drake	27
James M. Crawford	27
James S. Thompson	27
W. W. Link	28
Norman H. Brokaw	27
Jacob O. Dindham	27
Thorvild K. Thorvildsen	27
John Pritzlaff	1180
Ole Larson	1192
Frederick W. Coon	1159
Eli Hawks	[illegible]
Samuel W. Reese	[illegible]
Christian S. Otjen	[illegible]
John F. Bruss	[illegible]
Robert L. D. Potter	[illegible]
Tosten I. Gilbert	[illegible]
William H. Hatten	[illegible]
Edward H. Winchester	[illegible]
Jerome F. Coe	[illegible]

*Vote rejected.

TABULAR STATEMENT

of the votes given for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, State Superintendent, Railroad Commissioner and Commissioner of Insurance, at the General Election held in the several Towns, Wards, Villages and Election Districts in the County of Oneida, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the eighth day of said month.

Towns, Wards, Etc.: 1st precinct Pelican, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th; 1st precinct Eagle River, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th; 1st precinct Hazelhurst, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; 1st precinct Minocqua, 2nd, *3rd, 4th.

Office	Candidate	TOTALS
Governor	George W. Peck	1328
	Cyrus M. Butt	46
	Thomas C. Richmond	36
	John C. Spooner	1186
Lieut. Governor	Charles Jonas	1325
	Martin Pattison	45
	Gilbert Shepard	29
	John C. Koch	1178
Secretary of State	Thomas J. Cunningham	1323
	Aaron Broughton	43
	E. Fred Russell	27
	Robert W. Jackson	1177
State Treasurer	John Hunner	1324
	Alfred Manheimer	45
	John C. Martin	29
	Atley Peterson	1177
Attorney General	James L. O'Connor	1326
	Martin W. Stevens	43
	Frances A. Watkins	26
	James O'Neill	1177
State Superintendent	Oliver E. Wells	1321
	Sarah Potter	44
	L. Wesley Underwood	27
	Willard H. Chandler	1170
Railroad Commissioner	Thomas Thomas	1292
	Charles Hatch	44
	John E. Clayton	27
	John D. Bullock	1124
Commissioner of Ins.	Wilbur M. Root	1315
	Eugene Low	44
	Ole A. Ritan	27
	James E. Heg	1130

* Rejected precinct.

TABULAR STATENENT

of the votes given for county candidates for county offices, in the election precincts of Oneida county on the 8th day of November, A. D., 1892.

Towns, Wards, Etc.: 1st precinct Pelican, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 7th; 1st precinct Eagle River, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th; 1st precinct Hazelhurst, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th; 1st precinct Minocqua, 2nd, 3rd, 4th. Totals.

Offices and candidates: County Clerk — E. P. Brennan, Wm. W. Carr; Treasurer — M. Holland, Giles S. Coon; Sheriff — Joseph J. Crowe, Edward Brazell; Coroner — I. Tuttle, Jacob Jewell; Clerk of Court — E. C. Sturdevant, J. W. Brown; District Attorney — A. W. Shelton, Sam S. Miller; Register of Deeds — D. S. Johnson, Henry C. O'Connor; Surveyor — Frank Rogers, D. Graham; Supt. of Schools — N. A. Colman, E. E. Couch.

*Vote rejected.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss.
COUNTY OF ONEIDA. }

We, E. P. Brennan, county clerk, and D. S. Johnson, register of deeds, and D. E. Briggs, a justice of the peace, of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true as complied from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county and as compared therewith by us, and that from said returns it appears, at the general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of said county on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday, being the eighth day of November A. D. 1892, the whole number of votes given in said county for electors of president and vice president of the United States was as counted by us Thirty Thousand Three Hundred and Eighty-Nine (30,389), of which number Gustav Wollaeger received thirteen hundred and seventeen (1,317) votes; Robert J. MacBride received thirteen hundred and sixteen (1,316) votes; Andrew Jenson received thirteen hundred and fifteen [1,315] votes; Michael Johnson received thirteen hundred and eighteen [1,318] votes; John Montgomery Smith received thirteen hundred and seventeen [1,317] votes; John Black received thirteen hundred and nineteen [1,319] votes; Henry B. Schwin received thirteen hundred and sixteen [1,316] votes; Ferdinand T. Yahr received thirteen hundred and seventeen [1,317] votes; James J. Hogan received thirteen hundred and fourteen [1,314] votes; John Wattawa received thirteen hundred and fifteen [1315] votes; Lewis S. Bailey received thirteen hundred and fifteen (1,315) votes; William F. Cirkel received thirteen hundred and two (1,302) votes; Peter Haan received forty-six (46) votes; Nathan E. Moody received forty-eight (48) votes; George C. Chaffee received forty-seven (47) votes; Nelson E. Allen received forty-six (46) votes; Samuel Smith received forty-six (46) votes; Anson B. Severance received forty-five (45) votes; William Schwartz received forty-six (46) votes; George W. Jackson received forty-five (45) votes; William Campbell received forty-six (46) votes; James W. Godfrey received forty five (45) votes; Ernest Pagel received forty-six (46) votes; Llewellyn Sutliff received forty-six (46) votes; Sofas C. Miller received thirty (30) votes; Warren C. Jones received twenty-seven (27) votes; John C. Plumb received twenty-seven (27) votes; Oliver H. Crowl received twenty-seven (27) votes; John H. Pemberthy received twenty-seven (27) votes; Wm Drake received twenty-seven (27, James N. crawford received twenty-seven 27, votes; James S. Thompson received twenty-seven, 27, votes; w. w. Link received twenty-eight, 28, votes; Norman H. Brokaw received twenty-seven, 27, votes; Jacob O. Dindham received twenty-seven, 27, votes; Thorvild K. Thorvildsen received twenty-seven, 27, votes; John Pritzlaff received eleven hundred and thirty-seven, 1137, votes; Ole Larson received eleven hundred and forty-nine, 1149, votes; Frederick w. coon received eleven hundred and forty-six, 1146, votes; Eli Hawks received eleven hundred and forty-two, 1142, votes; Samuel w. Reese received eleven hundred and forty-two, 1142 votes; christian S. Otjen received eleven hundred and forty-four, 1144, votes; John F. Bruss received eleven hundred and forty-four, 1144, votes; Robt. D L Potter received eleven hundred and forty-six, 1146, votes; Tosten I. Gilbert received eleven hundred and forty-six, 1146, votes; william H. Hatten received eleven hundred and forty-four, 1144, votes, Edward H. winchester received eleven hundred and forty-four, 1144, votes; Jerome F. coe received eleven hundred and forty-two, 1142, votes.

Witness our hands at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander, in said county, this 23rd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two. E P Brennan, county clerk, D S Johnson, Register of Deeds, D E Briggs, Justice of Peace, board of county canvassers.

Ripans Tabules cure the blues.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of Oneida. }

We, E P Brennan, county clerk, ane D S Johnson, a register of deeds, and D E Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the following tabular statement is correct and true as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk as compared by us and that from said returns at a general election held in the several precincts of said county on the 8th day of Nov., 1892, the whole number of votes given in said county for the several county offices of said county are as follows: For county cl rk E P Brennan received fourteen hundred and forty, 1440, votes; W W Carr received ten hundred and sixty-three, 1063, votes. For county treasurer M Holland received fourteen hundred and forty, 1440, votes; Giles S Coou received ten hundred and forty-eight, 1048, votes. For sheriff Joseph J Crowe received eleven hundred and forty-nine, 1149, votes; Edward Brazell received thirteen hundred and eighty-eight, 1388, votes. For coroner I Tuttle received thirteen hundred and thirty-three, 1333, votes; Jacob Jewell received eleven hundred and thirty-two, 1132, votes. For clerk of cour E C Sturdevant received fifteen hundred and thirty-four, 1534, votes; J W Brown rec ived nine hu dred a d fifty-eight, 958, votes. For district attorney A W Shelton received twelve hundred and twenty-two, 1222, votes; Sam S Miller received twelve hundred and fifty-five, 1257, votes. For register of deeds D S Johnson received eleven hundred and sevesty-five, 1175, votes; Henry O'Connor received thirteen hundred and thirty-five, 1335, votes. For county surveyor Frank Rogers received thirteen hundred and sixteen, 1316; D Graham received eleven hundred and fifty three, 1151, votes. For county superintendent N A Colman received thirteen hundred and fifty-seven, 1357, votes; E E Couch received eleven hundred and thirty-one, 1131, votes.

Witness our hands, in the office of county board of supervisors in said county, this 23rd day of Nov., 1892.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds; D E Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

No election held in precinct No 6 of the town of Pelican.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson register of deeds; D E Briggs, justice of the peace, Board of County Canvassers.

In pursuance of an objection filed in writing by A W Shelton, a candidate for district attorney, to the count of the third precinct of Minocqua, we, E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, justice of the peace, constituting the county canvassing board, hereby certify that all the votes cast at said precinct were rejected by a vote, D S Johnson and D E Briggs voting "aye" and E P Brennan voting "nay" thereon; and that said votes were rejected for the reason that it duly appeared upon examination of the ballots cast at said precinct, all of which ballots were returned as defective ballots, and counted by only a majority of the inspectors, as shown by their certificates therefrom, that we found none of said ballots were signed upon the back by the ballot clerks or by a ballot clerk and an inspector, with their respective names or initials.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds; D E Briggs, justice of the peace. County canvassing Board, Oneida Co.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, }
County of Oneida. }

We, E P Brennan, county clerk and D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, justice of peace, in and for said county, constituting the board of county canvassers for said county, do hereby certify that we have determined that the within named E P Brennan is duly elected to the office of county clerk, and that M Holland is elected to the office of county treasurer, and that Ed. Brazell is duly elected to the office of county sheriff, and that I Tuttle is duly elected to the office of coroner, and that E C Sturdevant is duly elected to the office of clerk of court, and that S S Miller is duly elected to the office of district attorney, and that Henry C O'Connor is duly elected to the office of register of deeds, and that N A Colman is duly elected to the office of county superintendent of schools.

Given under our hands at the office of the county clerk at Rhinelander this 25th day of November, 1892.

E P Brennan, county clerk, D S Johnson, register of deeds, D E Briggs, justice of peace, board of county canvassers.

Statement of the Board of County Canvassers.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
COUNTY OF ONEIDA. }

We, E. P. Brennan, county clerk, and D. S. Johnson, register of deeds, and D. E. Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a Board of County Canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county and as compared therewith by us, and that from said returns it appears, at the general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of said county, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1895, being the eighth day of said month, the whole number of votes given in said county, was counted by us. For governor, twenty-five hundred and forty-seven, 2547, of which number George W. Peck received thirteen hundred and twenty-two, 1322 votes; Cyrus M. Butt received forty-six, votes; Thomas C. Richmond received thirty-six, 36, votes; John C. Spooner received eleven hundred and forty-two, 1142, votes. For lieutenant governor twenty-five hundred and twenty-eight, 2528, of which number Charles Jonas received thirteen hundred and nineteen, 1319, votes; Martin Pattison received forty-five, 45, votes; Gilbert Shepard received twenty-nine, 29, votes; John C. Koch received eleven hundred and thirty-five, 1135, votes. For secretary of state twenty-five hundred and twenty-one, 2521, of which number Thomas J. Cunningham received thirteen hundred and seventeen, 1317, votes; Aaron Broughton received forty-three, 43, votes; E. Fred Russell received twenty-seven, 27, votes; Robert W. Jackson received eleven hundred and thirty-four, 1134, votes. For state treasurer twenty five hundred and twenty-five, 2525, of which number John Hunner received thirteen hundred and eighteen, 1318, votes; Alfred Manhemer received forty-five, 45, votes; John C. Martin received twenty-eight, 28, votes; Atley Peterson received eleven hundred and thirty-four, 1134, votes. For attorney general twenty-five hundred and twenty-three, 2523 of which number James L. O'Connor received thirteen hundred and twenty, 1320, votes; Martin W. Stevens received forty-three, 43, votes; Frances A. Watkins received twenty six, 26, votes; James O'Neill received eleven hundred and thirty-four, 1134, votes. For state superintendent twenty-five hundred and nineteen, 2519, of which number Oliver E. Wells received thirteen hundred and fifteen, 1315, votes; Sarah Potter received forty-four, 44, votes; L. Wesley Underwood received twenty-seven, 27, votes; Willard H. Chandler received eleven hundred and thirty-three, 1133, votes. For railroad commissioner twenty-four hundred and thirty-eight, 2438, of which number Thomas Thompson received twelve hundred and eighty-six, 1286, votes; Charles Hatch received forty-four, 44, votes; John E. Clayton received twenty-seven, 27, votes; John D. Bullock received ten hundred and eight-one, 1081, votes. For insurance commissioner twenty-five hundred and sixteen, 2516, of which number Wilbur M. Root received thirteen hundred and fifteen, 1314, votes; Eugene Low received forty-four, 44, votes; Ole A. Rilan received twenty-seven, 27, votes; James E. Heg received eleven hundred and thirty, 1130, votes

Witness our hands at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander, in said county, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two.

E. P. Brennan, county clerk; D. S. Johnson, register of deeds; D. E. Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

Tabular Statement

of the votef given for Representative in Congres for the 9th congressional district, held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Oneida, on the first Tuesday next sreceeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892.

TOWNS, WARDS, ETC.	Thomas Lynch.	Adolph Pergoll.	Myron H. McCord.
1st precinct Pelican......	394	15	379
2nd " "	128	5	143
3rd " "	7		9
4th " "	42	1	33
5th " "	6		32
7th " "	24	1	18
1st precinct EagleRiver	250	9	184
2nd " " "	62	1	38
3rd " " "	10		9
4th " " "	30	3	22
5th " " "	11		21
6th " " "	20		16
1st precinct Hazelhurst	48	5	51
2nd " "	43	1	13
3rd " "	19	2	31
4th " "	21	2	56
5th " "	3		26
1st precinct Minocqua	78	1	83
2nd " "	65	10	17
*3rd " "	4		45
4th " "	15		7
Totals.	1280	49	1286

*Rejected precinct.

STATEMENT OF BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of Oneida. }

We, E P Brennan, county clerk, and D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true, as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county, and as compared therewith by us, and that from such returns it appears that an election held in the several towns, wards, villages, and election districts of said county on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the eighth day of said month: The whole number of votes given for representative in congress for the 9th congressional district was twenty-five hundred and sixteen, 2516, of which number Thomas Lynch received twelve hundred and seventy six, 1276, votes; and Adolph D Pergoli received forty-nine, 49, votes; and Myron H McCord received eleven hundred and ninety-one, 1191 votes.

Witness our hands, at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander in said county, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

Tabular Statement

of the votes given for State senator for the 30th district, composed of Chippewa, Taylor, Price and Oneida counties, at a general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of oneida on Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1892, being the 8th day of said month.

Towns, Wards, Etc.	L. J. Martin	B. F. Millard.
1st precinct Pelican	388	282
2nd " "	121	148
3rd " "	10	6
4th " "	42	31
5th " "	8	30
7th " "	23	18
1st precinct Eagle River	263	172
2nd " " "	61	35
3rd " " "	10	9
4th " " "	37	15
5th " " "	29	6
6th " " "	20	16
1st precinct Hazelhurst	49	50
2nd " "	43	14
3rd " "	22	28
4th " "	29	49
5th " "	8	21
1st precinct Minocqua	82	80
2nd " "	65	18
*3rd " "	6	43
4th " "	12	9
	1334	1180

*Rejected precinct.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of Oneida. }

We, E P Brennan, county clerk, and D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true, as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county, and as compared therewith by us, and that from such returns it appears that at the general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of said county on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the eighth day of said month: The whole number of votes given for state senator for the 30th district, composed of the counties of Chippewa, Taylor, Price and Oneida, was twenty-four hundred and sixty-five, 2465, of which number Levi J Martin received thirteen hundred and twenty-eight, 1328, votes; B F Millard received eleven hundred and thirty-seven, 1137, votes.

Witness our hands at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander in said county, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

Tabular Statement

of the votes given for Member of Assembly, district composed of Oneida, Price and Taylor counties, at the general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Oneida, on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, 1892.

Towns, Wards Etc.	Clinton Textor	A. J. Perkins.
1st precinct Pelican	359	376
2nd " "	124	148
3rd " "	10	6
4th " "	41	33
5th " "	4	35
7th " "	23	18
1st precinct Eagle River	247	204
2nd " " "	64	35
3rd " " "	10	9
4th " " "	37	15
5th " " "	29	6
6th " " "	19	17
1st precinct Hazelhurst	49	50
2nd " "	43	14
3rd " "	20	30
4th " "	29	49
5th " "	8	21
1st precinct Minocqua	81	79
2nd " "	65	18
*3rd " "	6	43
4th " "	13	8

*Rejected precinct.

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of Oneida. }

We E P Brennan, county clerk, and D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true, as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county, and as compared therewith by us, and that from such returns it appears that at the general election held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of said county on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the eighth day of said month: The whole number of votes given for member of assembly, district composed of Oneida, Taylor and Price counties, twenty-four hundred and fifty six, 2456, of which number Clinton Textor received twelve hundred and eighty-five, 1285, votes; A J Perkins received eleven hundred and seventy-one, 1171, votes.

Witness our hands, at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander, in said county, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

Tabular Statement

of the votes given on an amendment to subdivision of section 31, article IV of the constitution of wisconsin, held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of the county of Oneida, on the first Tuesday of Nov., A. D. 1892.

Towns, Wards, Etc.	For	Against.
1st precinct Pelican	26	11
2nd " "	7	3
3rd " "	2	
4th " "	1	3
5th " "		
7th " "	1	
1st precinct Eagle River	14	2
2nd " " "		
3rd " " "		
4th " " "		
5th " " "		
6th " " "		
1st precinct Hazelhurst	8	
2nd " "	1	3
3rd " "		
4th " "		
5th " "	1	1
1st precinct Minocqua	2	1
2nd " "		
3rd " "		
4th " "		
	54	24

STATEMENT OF THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, } ss
County of Oneida. }

We, E P Brennan, county clerk, and D S Johnson, register of deeds, and D E Briggs, a justice of the peace of said county, constituting a board of county canvassers therefor, do hereby certify that the foregoing and within tabular statement is correct and true, as compiled from the original returns made to the county clerk of said county, and as compared therewith by us, and that from such returns it appears that at the general election on the amendment to subdivision 9 of section 31, article IV of the constitution of Wisconsin, held in the several towns, wards, villages and election districts of said county on the first Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November, A. D. 1892, being the eighth day of said month. The whole number of votes given on the amendment was eighty-two, 82, of which number for amendment received fifty-eight, 58, votes; against amendment received twenty-four, 24, votes.

Witness our hands, at the office of the county board of supervisors, at Rhinelander, in said county, this 22nd day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

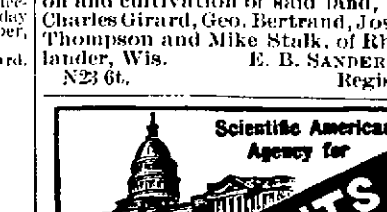
E P Brennan, county clerk; D S Johnson, register of deeds; D E Briggs, justice of the peace. Board of County Canvassers.

NOTICE FOR PUELICATION.

Land office at Wausau, Wis.,
Nov. 18, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of circuit court at Rhinelander, Wis., on Jan. 5, 1893, viz.: Tellis Bertrand, H. E. No. 6083, for lot 2, Sec. 17, T. 39 north, R. 9 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz.: Charles Girard, Geo. Bertrand, Joseph Thompson and Mike Stalk, of Rhinelander, Wis. E. B. SANDERS,
N23 6t. Register.



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Bank of Rhinelander Builders.

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Congregational Church.

SERVICES every Sunday at 10:45 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service at 8:00. Sabbath school immediately after morning service.

Catholic Church.

SERVICES every Sunday; Mass services at 10:30 A. M.; Sunday school every Sunday at 2:30 P. M.; Vespers every alternate Sunday at 3 P. M. REV. FATHER JULY, Pastor.

Methodist Church.

Services every Sunday at 10:30 A. M., Song Service at 7:30 P. M. and regular service 8:00 P. M. Sabbath school at 11:45 A. M., after morning service. REV. D. C. SAVAGE, Pastor

Baptist Church Calendar.

SUNDAY.

Public Service and Sermon..... 11:00 A. M.
Sunday School..... 12:00 M.
Song and Praise Service..... 6:45 P. M.
Public Service and Sermon..... 7:30 P. M.

TUESDAY.

Young Peoples' Meeting..... 7:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

General prayer meeting..... 7:30 P. M.

All are invited. All are welcome.

JOHN A. LOGAN POST, No. 232. Regular meeting 1st and 3d Tuesday evenings of each month at hall in Brown's block.
E. B. CROFOOT, Com. L. J. BILLINGS, Adjt

I. O. O. F.

ONEIDA LODGE, No. 48. Regular meeting at hall every Monday evening.
H. P. Merrill, Sec. F. A. Hilderbrand, N G

DO FELLOWS' CAMP.

PELICAN ENCAMPMENT, No. 18. Meet 2d and 4th Thursday of each month
E L Dimick, chief patriarch R Bentum, scribe

F. & A. M.

RHINELANDER LODGE, No. 242, meets first and third Tuesdays in every month in the postoffice block.
A. McPhee, Sec. W. W. Fry, W. M.

K. OF P.

Flambeau Lodge No. 73. Holds regular meeting Friday nights in opera house block.
E. G. Squier, K of R. S. J. R. Snyder, C. C.
Uniformed Rank meets every Wednesday night.

S. OF V.

W. T. Miles' Camp, No. 95, Wisconsin Division, S. of V., U. S. A. Meets at G. A. R. hall on the first and third Thursday evenings of each month. Visiting brothers always welcome.
W. W. Carr, Capt.

C. K. OF W.

Catholic Knights of Wisconsin. Meeting last Sunday of each month at 4 p. m., at Good Templars' hall.
Rev. N. July, Rec. Sec. J. N. Kennan, Treas.

HOLIDAY PERSONALS

Tim Lennon was in town over Sunday this week.

E. S. Shepard was at Eau Claire on business Saturday.

Fred Hallet is visiting friends at Minneapolis this week.

Mrs. McIndoe spent Christmas with her son at Barron, Wis.

Miss Kate Ogden, of Antigo, visited relatives here Christmas.

Prof. Peterson is visiting friends at Madison over the holidays.

George Clayton spent Christmas with his family at Wausau.

Charlie Woodcock, of Choate, came home for a Christmas visit.

D. J. Murray, of Wausau, was in town on business Saturday.

Miss Musa Sanford, of Woodboro, visited her sister here over Sunday.

John W. Ferdon was at Minneapolis on a visit to relatives this week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Stambaugh were down from McNaughton for a Christmas visit.

Miss Cora Crowe is spending the holiday vacation at her home in Winneconne.

Warren Edwards, of Chicago, was here for a Christmas visit with his brother B. F.

W. W. Pomeroy and wife, of Woodboro, have gone to Muskegon for a holiday visit.

Judge J. O. Raymond, of Stevens Point, was a guest of his son Harry here this week.

E. C. Sturdevant is at Merrill visiting his parents. He will visit Chicago before his return.

Howard Robbins and wife were down from Michigan for a visit with relatives over Christmas.

Perry Clark goes to State Line Monday. He will put in the balance of the winter at Gid's camp.

Paul Lux spent the holidays here. He reports work progressing well at his logging camps at Cavour.

Jim Lawless and George Berkhardt came over from Hazelhurst for a Christmas visit with their families.

Chet. Worden, of Merrill, the double of W. L. Douglass the $3.00 shoe man, was here a couple of days last week.

Fred Kiefert, with the Lewis Hardware Company, of Antigo, spent Christmas in the city, visiting friends.

Geo. W. Mason left Friday for a visit to Stevens Point. He will come home by the way of Milwaukee and Chicago.

Henry O'Conner is in the city this week getting the run of work in the register's office. He comes to stay Monday.

Geo. W. Ulrich goes to Chicago next week, where he will take a position in the office of one of the leading daily papers.

Matt Hogan spent the holidays at Appleton with relatives. The Western Union office was run during his absence by Will Dunn.

Jerome C. Teal, one of the New York stand-bys, is taking a well earned vacation visiting with his parents at Weyauwega.

E. M. Kemp left for Wabash last week. He will return Monday with Mrs. Kemp and the baby, when they will be settled permanently in their new home.

J. H. Davis, of Sparta, Wis., one of the old timers in the book business, is here after an absence of two years. It takes him quite a while to tell of all the changes and improvement she sees in the city.

E. O. Brown's new residence is completed and they are settling in it this week.

Several young ladies gave a leap year party last evening at the Grand Opera House, which was very well attended and highly a successful affair socially.

Express Agent Shockley is entitled to the thanks of everybody for the efficient manner in which he handled the company's business here during the holiday rush.

The American Express Company did the largest business Saturday and Sunday ever known here. Over three hundred packages were delivered in the city Sunday morning.

Christmas was the coldest day of the season. If the old adage that "a green Christmas makes a fat graveyard" has any foundation in fact, then there is reason to suppose that the present winter will be an exceptionally healthy one in Rhinelander.

McFadden's Elopement played to a good house Saturday night, and gave a satisfactory entertainment. The orchestra music is good, and one of the character actors were very good. The play was repeated Christmas night to a small house.

Charles, the little four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McRae, died early Monday morning from the effects of throat trouble, superinduced by the mumps. The funeral was held Tuesday afternoon at the Baptist church, Rev. Mr. Buzzell preaching the sermon.

Paul Browne is an enterprising insurance man—that is—he carries his enterprise to the insurance as well as other parts of his business. If there is a firm in Northern Wisconsin who are not supplied with his annual list of advertising matter it is because Paul doesn't know of the firm's existence.

A trotting matinee was held on the ice near Brown Bros.' mill Monday afternoon. A big crowd stood the cold for an hour or more and witnessed a couple of good heats between the horses of Web Brown, W. L. Beers and Ed. Berry. Ed.'s horse took the two in good shape. Web Brown's cast a shoe in the second heat, and the third heat between Berry and Beers' flyers was won by the latter. McIndoe and Hilber's pacers, who are matched for a $100 race sometime next month, went a trial heat, which was decidedly interesting. There is a likelihood of several matinees before the good track on the ice disappears.

RARE GEMS IN BOOKS.

LITERARY TREASURES IN THE ASTOR LIBRARY IN NEW YORK.

Volumes That Are Storehouses of Scholarship and Are Worth Small Fortunes. Ancient Illustrations in Priceless Manuscripts.

Even many otherwise well informed people are not aware that the public libraries of this city contain some of the choicest literary gems extant—books for which wealthy bibliophiles have offered fabulous sums. If New York is not the literary center of America, then books immense in number, rare in antiquity and almost priceless in value are not factors in the competition.

There are thirty-four public libraries in New York, and the number and value of the volumes within their walls have grown so rapidly that Paris, Munich and even London will be surpassed in their library collections if the present growth continues.

The day when the citizen of New Amsterdam was content to sit outside his door, drink beer, smoke, grow fat and die in the firm belief that he had enjoyed life, has given way to an entirely different state of affairs.

Twenty-five years ago one public library collection was considered sufficient to meet the demands of every class, calling or profession. Today nine institutions can be picked out, each one of which is patronized by a single class.

The Astor is the richest of all our libraries. One million dollars' worth of books repose upon its shelves, but not without frequent disturbance. From fifty to 100 studious men and women are delving into the enchanting mysteries of some favorite theme every day that the reading rooms are open to the public.

The library contains nearly $300,000 worth of rare books and manuscripts, which are seldom allowed to go into the hands of the public. Perhaps the largest and finest single volume in New York may be found there. If any one thinks that the contemporaries of Shakespeare and Milton would marvel at the superb product of modern illustrators he is very much mistaken. Nothing has been produced in the last century that can equal, much less rival, the illustrations in a Seventeenth century manuscript entitled "Antiphonale." It contains 238 pages of vellum, adorned by 212 small and 53 large miniatures in the highest style of the French art of that day. Some of its illustrations have been attributed to Le Brun, the great painter of the time of Louis XIV. The larger paintings for the most part are scenes from the Scriptures appropriate to the various church festivals, and many of the initial letters which accompany the stanzas are illumined in a style wholly unknown at the present day. This volume, bound in purple morocco, with gilt mountings and ornamented with the fleur-de-lis, was designed for the coronation of Charles V. At a public sale it would easily command several thousand dollars.

Another valuable work is Sylvester's "Universal Paleography," in two volumes, containing upward of 300 finely executed facsimiles of mediæval works of art. This sumptuous work is said to have cost the sum of £20,000 for its execution alone. Among other rarities is a copy of the first letter written by Christopher Columbus after he discovered America. There are only six copies of these in existence. The letter consists of only four leaves, but at a London auction sale in 1872 it brought $700.

Another rare volume to be found only in this library is Lloyd's "History of Columbia, Now Called Wales," published in 1654. It contains the legendary narrative of the expedition of Prince Modoc and a Welsh company that voyaged to America prior to Columbus, but never returned. Many foreigners have sent to this country for abstracts from this rare volume.

The earliest known editions of Ptolemy's geography repose on the shelves of the Astor. The dates on their title pages range from 1478 to 1691. There is also a superb specimen of the "Biblia Sacra Latina" of 1462, the first edition of the Bible bound in old crimson morocco, with gilt edges, which is worth $10,000. Inside the covers are the names of those "immortal printers," Johann Faust and Peter Schaffer. The oldest polyglot edition of the Scriptures, executed at the order of Cardinal Ximenes, which cost 50,000 ducats in gold and fifteen years for its preparation, is also at the Astor. The oldest manuscript of all is the "Lectiones Evangeliis," printed on vellum and containing whole pages of illuminations. This manuscript was executed by the monks in A. D. 1470, and is almost priceless in value. No other library in America possesses such a treasure. Next in point of antiquity is John Wyclif's English version of the New Testament, written in 1390, and containing the autobiography of Humphrey, duke of Gloucester. There are also two rich Persian manuscripts of the Fifteenth century, besides manuscripts of more recent date.

Several competent Egyptologists, among them the late Miss Amelia B. Edwards, who inspected the collection during her visit to this city, have pronounced the library especially rich in oriental works. The great work of James Audubon on the "Birds of America," consisting of four volumes, would probably bring $5,000. Elliott's Indian Bible, dated 1661, the first Bible printed in America; the Geneva, or the Breeches Bible of 1560; a copy of the papal bull against Luther, 1520; rare Siamese manuscripts, and the valuable and interesting collection of autographic letters from emperors, poets, statesmen, presidents, soldiers and authors are included in this collection.—New York Herald.

A Sunday Suit.

Mr. Constant Squabbler—What kind of a suit do you think I had better get for Sundays?

Mrs. C. S.—Well, if you want one to match your usual Sunday disposition, you had better get a pepper and salt suit.—Exchange.

A Momentary Delay.

At first blush it would seem to be an impossible feat for a pedestrian—a poor, defenceless woman, at that—to successfully bar three entrances to the Brooklyn bridge. It took place on the Brooklyn side one morning last week, when the wage workers were hurrying to the metropolis and a large assembly was kept in a state of suspense for minutes that seemed ages.

To explain the feat accomplished, you remember how the entrances are arranged—a ticket office on either side, between them two iron parallel bars to guide you through. Between these railings is a space through which you pass on to the "chopping boxes," where tickets are deposited, but if you have to purchase them you pass between a rail and the box.

She was a gray haired old lady and she wished to buy a ticket. There would have been less difficulty had it not been for the umbrella. It was thrust under the old lady's arm as a man poses his umbrella when going up the "L" stairs—point to the rear and breast high.

The old lady stepped into the middle space, and while the umbrella swung round like a tailgate bar, closing the space behind her, she reached over to the ticket office and calmly proceeded to open her purse, fumble a roll of bills, finally select one, and with both arms stop the passing of pedestrians until a disgusted lot of humanity was dammed.

With the umbrella posed like an infantryman's bayonet fixed to repel cavalry the old lady and her gray hairs held the fort. At last her pennies and tickets had been picked up one by one. She gave way and the crowd surged around her like the floodtide around a shad pole in the North river.—New York Herald.

The Great Rule of Life.

We have to be governed very largely by the analogies of nature whenever we venture into the realm of the possibilities and the unknown, and there is no analogy in nature of something being given for nothing. The seed has to push through the ground to find the sun; the tree has to draw its sap up from unseen sources to whirl forth its buds; the bud itself has to force its way through obstacles of bark and fiber; the bird has to build its nest with careful endeavor and many journeys ere it feeds the little wings beneath its breast; the gold has to be mined, the precious stone dug from the matrix; the diamond has to undergo fierce processes of grinding and scouring before its facets shine like living light.

Struggle is the rule of life. Were it otherwise it would seem as though we might all of us have been put upon the planet in conditions of luxury and ease and eminence that would require no effort on our part, and leave us free for all the enjoyment the world affords. But what soft, untempered, worthless metal we should be in such case! It is the fire that tempers the steel; it is the hammer that welds it; the grinding, whirling stone that brings it to an edge.—Harper's Bazar.

A Poor Folk's Garden.

So early were collectors in California, and so universal was the interest felt in Europe over the new plants of the Pacific coast, that many trees of sequoias and other superb conifers were planted in the parks of England, France and Italy long before the discovery of gold. Wealthy Californians, as early as 1855, visiting Europe, were surprised to find how popular were the brilliant annuals, flowering shrubs, vines and trees of their own state. Returning they often urged neighbors to cultivate more of the native plants, but with little effect.

In Alameda county, a plain, uneducated Englishwoman of Lancashire yeoman stock was one of the first persons in all California to make a home garden of wild flowers from field and hill. I remember in my boyhood the passionate devotion that she showed to this pursuit.

"It do be the best land the sun ever shone on," she declared, "for poor folk to have a garden.—Charles H. Shinn in Century.

The Juice of the Papaw Tree.

In his "History of Barbados" Griffith Hughes mentions that the juice of the papaw tree is of so penetrating a nature that, if the unripe peeled fruit be boiled with the toughest old salted meat, it quickly makes it soft and tender. Kersten also tells us that boiling meat with the juice of the papaw is quite a common thing in Quito.

Captain S. P. Oliver, writing in Nature, July 10, 1879, says, "In Mauritius, where we lived principally on ration beef cut from the tough flesh of the Malagasy oxen, we were in the habit of hanging the ration under the leaves themselves, and if we were in a hurry for a very tender piece of fillet, our cook would wrap up the undercut of the sirloin in the leaves, when the newly killed meat would be as tender as if it had been hung for a considerable time."—Chambers' Journal.

A Baronet as a Constable.

Among the constables in the Royal Irish constabulary stationed at the depot in the Phenix park, Dublin, is Constable Sir Thomas Echlin, Bart. According to Debrett's baronetage the Echlin family is of ancient Scotch origin, and formerly possessed princely estates in Scotland, and also large domains in the counties of Kildare, Carlow, Dublin and Mayo. The third baronet dissipated a large portion of the family estates, and the fourth, fifth and sixth baronets managed to get through with the remainder. Then the present baronet found himself in distress and entered the Royal Irish constabulary.—Yankee Blade.

The Giant's Organ.

One of the most interesting features of the Giant's causeway is "The Giant's Organ." This huge "instrument" consists of a group of pillars of various lengths set apart on the side of the main cliff. The larger columns being in the center and the smaller ones tapering off on either side, after the fashion of organ pipes, admirably sustain the idea which the name "Giant's organ" conveys.—St. Louis Republic.

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Winter Season.

We are showing a large and well selected Stock of Garment for Winter Wear, including

Plain and Fur Trimmed Jackets,

Coats and Ulsters, Plush Jackets, Cloth Capes and Wraps. A large line of Seal Coats, Small Furs and Fur Trimmings guaranteed to wear.

Colored Dress Goods, Both imported and of domestic manufacture from 25c a yard upward.

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NEW NORTH.

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The News Condensed.

Important Intelligence From All Parts.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Second Session.

THE senate was not in session on the 17th.... In the house bills were introduced to make the pansy the national flower and to make certain changes in the United States flag. The death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, was announced, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the house adjourned.

RESOLUTIONS expressive of the senate's profound sorrow at the death of Senator Gibson, of Louisiana, were adopted in the United States senate on the 19th, and in respect to his memory an adjournment was taken.... In the house bills were passed increasing the pension of pensioners of the Mexican war from $8 to $12 a month, and limiting the jurisdiction of the circuit and district courts of the United States.

THE bill to repeal all statutes relative to supervisors of elections and special deputies and the anti-option bill were discussed in the United States senate on the 20th, and the house concurrent resolution for the holiday recess from Thursday, December 22, to Wednesday, January 4, was reported favorably.... In the house Mr. Durborrow, of Illinois, introduced a joint resolution to repeal the law that closes the world's fair on Sunday. No action was taken. Mr. Durborrow also introduced a bill asking congress for an appropriation of $1,500,000 to pay for a national encampment of the army at the World's Columbian exposition.

IN the senate the Nicaragua canal bill was favorably reported on the 21st, the anti-option bill was further discussed, and the concurrent resolution for the holiday recess was agreed to. .... In the house no quorum was present and no business of importance was transacted.

DOMESTIC.

JOHN BEAL, while excavating at Richmond, Ind., penetrated a grave of human skulls and bones. The skulls are of gigantic size, and by measurement are thought to have belonged to persons 8 feet tall.

A FIRE in Brooklyn, N. Y., caused a loss of $400,000 to W. B. Jurgens, wholesale grocer.

THE Inman steamer City of Paris, now holding the eastern record, and the Cunarder Etruria started from New York for a race across the ocean.

THE Indiana supreme court has decided unconstitutional the apportionment act passed by the legislature two years ago.

AT the annual meeting in Philadelphia of the American Federation of Labor Samuel Gompers was reelected president.

N. R. JONES was shot and instantly killed and his son Jesse shot and fatally wounded near Leicester, N. C., while resisting arrest for refusing to work on the public roads.

IRWIN ROBERTS (colored), charged with the murder of Landon Crosswhite, was lynched by a mob near Bristol, Tenn.

A FIRE in the building of the Falk Manufacturing Company at Buffalo, N. Y., caused a loss of $100,000.

IN a wreck on the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific road near Danville, Ky., Charles Fagin, baggage master, and Express Messenger Kinney were killed and several passengers were injured.

A FREIGHT train telescoped the caboose of a wrecking train on the Great Northern railway at Nelson, Minn., and eight men were killed and five more were badly injured.

THE first published official information concerning the foreign trade of Germany for 1890 shows that 60 per cent. of Germany's imports come from the United States, while 12.2 per cent. of her exports come to the United States.

PRESIDENT HARRISON has signed the bill giving Mary North, aged 100 years, an increased pension. She is the widow of a soldier in the war of 1812.

A LARGE number of illicit distilleries in Wilkes and Catawba counties, N. C., were seized by government officials.

SUIT has been entered in the United States circuit court at Pittsburgh against the South Fork Fishing club by Mrs. James Jenkins, of Youngstown, O., for $25,000 damages for injuries received in the Johnstown flood.

AN explosion in the large fuse factory of Ensign, Bickford & Co. at Simsbury, Conn., fatally injured three persons.

FOUR negro convicts working in a camp near Helena, Ark., died from poison which some one unknown placed in their food and a dozen were probably fatally ill.

EDWARD FOERSTEL, assistant city treasurer of St. Louis, embezzled $63,000, and upon the crime being discovered he shot himself dead.

AS THE result of a fire in the mills of the Fort Orange Milling Company in Albany, N. Y., three firemen were crushed to death and four others received serious injuries, and a loss of $100,000 was incurred.

A FIRE originating in the Udell Woodenware Company's building in St. Louis caused a loss of $450,000.

JOHN FRYHOFF, a German gardener at Lima, O., killed his wife and then fired into his own heart the contents of a shotgun. No cause was known.

DENNIS E. SIBLEY, a prominent Chicago board of trade man, made an assignment to M. A. Seymour for $268,000.

FRED MCGUIRE, who murdered Mrs. Noah Gregory near Middletown October 14, 1891, was electrocuted at the state prison at Sing Sing, N. Y.

DURING a row between colored men at Walton, Ky., over some money four men were killed with razors.

AN attempt was made at Cherokee, Ia., to blow up with dynamite Zion parsonage, occupied by Rev. John Patterson and family. Mr. Patterson has been active in prosecuting liquor dealers.

A SHORTAGE of $50,000 was discovered in the Louisville & Nashville freight office in Cincinnati.

HUGH F. DEMPSEY, a district master workman of the Knights of Labor, was arrested in Pittsburgh on a charge of administering poison or causing it to be administered to the non-union men at the Homestead steel works.

JIM BOND, a negro, was lynched by a mob at Guthrie, Ky., for attempting to outrage Mrs. Clarence Covington.

THE inventory of the estate of the late John G. Whittier was filed at Salem, Mass. The total valuation of the property is $133,729.

MRS. D. KAMP and her 5-year-old child were fatally burned near Richmond, Ind., by exploding turpentine.

PATRICK GALLAGHER, the missing cook who confessed to having been implicated in the Homestead (Pa.) poisoning conspiracy, has been arrested.

HAMILTON GUNN, a well-known London promoter, arrived in Columbia, S. C., to establish the Union bank of South Carolina and London with a capital stock of $20,000,000.

NEAR Fort Smith, Ark., Deputy United States Marshal Bruner and his posse had a brush with the notorious Stan Rowe and his band in which Joe Raven was killed, Rowe fatally wounded and Ned Downing captured.

TWELVE horses in Chicago belonging to the Union Brick Company were cremated by the burning of a barn.

WHILE crazy drunk Charles Hazard, of Cincinnati, fatally shot his wife and stepson, Gabriel Benson.

DURING a battle between officers and cattle thieves in the Big Horn basin in Wyoming two of the former and five of the latter were killed.

ORLANDO METCALF, a prominent capitalist at Colorado Springs, failed for $100,000.

ONE of the greatest gold excitements since the days of '49 is at present drawing thousands of persons to the new field discovered in Colorado.

JAMES RADFORD, a wealthy lumberman of Ontario, Wis., fell from a box car on a train at Powers, Mich., and broke his neck, dying instantly.

THE $75,000 paid by the Chilian government in settlement in full for all claims arising out of the Baltimore affair at Valparaiso has been placed in the sub-treasury at New York for distribution.

THE great European financiers, the Rothschilds, are the leaders in an enterprise to establish an immense beer trust with headquarters in New York.

THE Illinois state board of agriculture has tabulated the reports on corn received December 1, and they show the smallest crop in the state since 1873.

STAMBOUL, the champion trotting stallion of the world, was sold at auction to D. H. Harriman, a banker in New York city, for $41,000.

IT is expected that 10,000 carloads of exhibits will be received at the world's fair grounds in Chicago between now and May 1.

TRUE bills were returned by the grand jury at Pittsburgh against Hugh F. Dempsey, Robert Beatty and J. M. Davidson for administering poison to the non-union men at the Homestead steel works. The number of persons who died from the effects of poison number thirty-two.

THE two children of Mrs. R. Hinckley were burned to death in a fire which destroyed Mrs. Hinckley's residence near Sargent, Col.

JACK ORSEN, who died at Milan, Tenn., confessed before his death that he murdered Monroe Errick and his wife and child on December 16, 1879. Robbery was the motive.

EDWIN D. WEARY, a Isaesman for A. H. Andrews & Co., of Chicago, was charged with defrauding the firm out of $100,000.

A CRUDE oil tank at Springfield, O., exploded, throwing burning oil over a number of employes. William Kohler was practically cooked alive and many others were thought to be fatally burned.

A FIRE in the village of Duquesne, Pa., rendered twelve families homeless.

MRS. ANNA M. SMITH, the slayer of August Hoppe, who was convicted of murder in the third degree, was sentenced at St. Paul to twenty-five years in the state prison.

THE dress goods and clothing mills of F. A. Bashman & Co. in Philadelphia were burned, the loss being $235,000.

B. B. PIERCE, bookkeeper, and G. W. Garrett, clerk and telegraph operator at W. P. Richardson's store in Altoona, La., were shot and killed while in their room by some one unknown.

THE chief of the bureau of statistics reports that the number of immigrants arriving in this country during the eleven months ended in November, 1892, was 520,768, as compared with 562,073 for the preceding eleven months.

IN a fire in buildings belonging to the West End Street Railway Company in Boston four motormen, John Maginnes, John Clarke, Luke Glennon and George Wallis, were suffocated and property valued at $200,000 was destroyed.

IN a railway wreck at Lenexa, Kan., Engineer Sonerland was killed, seven persons were injured and railway property valued at $50,000 was destroyed.

A WHITE man named Cora sued a Creek Indian for unpaid wages and secured a judgment in the United States court at Guthrie, O. T. A party of Indians called at the man's house, bound him and carried him into the woods, where his body was found hanging to a tree.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HENRY W. BILLARD, ex-minister to Belgium and fifty years ago a member of congress, died in Augusta, Ga.

THE official canvass of Michigan's vote for president gives Harrison 222,708; Cleveland, 202,296; Bidwell, 20,259, and Weaver, 19,792. Harrison's plurality, 20,412.

THE 85th birthday of John G. Whittier was fittingly celebrated at Amesbury, Mass., by 1,500 citizens, among whom were many distinguished in literature.

REV. GEORGE L. ROGERS, aged 99 years, died in Louisville, Ky., where he had resided for seventy-five years. He served in the Mexican war and was the oldest pensioner in the country.

THE official vote for president at the recent election in Michigan was: Harrison, 222,708. Cleveland, 201,296; Weaver, 19,782; Bidwell, 20,596. Harrison's plurality, 20,412.

THE official count of the vote at the late election in Montana shows that Harrison received 18,851 votes; Cleveland, 17,581; Weaver, 7,334; Bidwell, 577. Hartman (rep.) is elected to congress by a plurality of 172 votes.

DR. F. L. PATTERSON, a former prominent Baptist evangelist of the northwest, died at his home in Mason City, Ia.

IT is announced that when President Harrison leaves the white house he will become a non-resident professor of law in Stanford university in California.

SYLVIA BEST (colored) died in Morristown, N. J., aged 118 years.

MRS. BETSEY DOWLING, aged 101 years, died at her home near Mitchell, Ind.

FOREIGN.

MAUNA LOA, the great volcano of Hawaii, was in eruption and threatened the destruction of several villages and extensive plantations of cocoanuts.

A LAW requiring that Russian Jews shall live only in towns where official boards of trade exist has been promulgated by the Russian senate, with a view of driving more Jews from the country.

FINAL official statistics of the cholera epidemic in Russia show that since the outbreak of the disease in the empire, there has been a total of 265,760 deaths.

A BLOCK of warehouses in Bootle, near Liverpool, was burned, the loss being $500,000.

TWO MERCHANTS named Junakow and Paitschewitsch were found murdered in a compartment of a first-class car near Rostov, Russia, and 80,000 rubles which they had in their possession were missing.

THE cabinets of Europe are arranging for a united protest against the threatened restrictions upon immigration in America.

SIR RICHARD OWEN, one of the world's foremost specialists in comparative anatomy, died in London, aged 88 years.

THE conspirators, Capt. Garcia and Lieut. Bahamande, were found guilty at Valparaiso of suborning revolution and sentenced to be shot.

A SYNDICATE of American capitalists has acquired virtual control of the island of San Domingo by the purchase of the right to collect the customs revenues of the country.

WHILE three daughters of John and William Clarke were walking on the ice at Resolute lake, near North Bay, Ont., they broke through and were drowned.

ALL the 10,000 workmen in the Spring Hill collieries, the largest in Nova Scotia, struck on account of short weights and docking.

THREE fresh recruits in the garrison at Strasburg committed suicide rather than serve in the German army.

AT the Canadian express office at Sarnia, Ont., $7,000 were taken out of the safe by burglars while the clerk was at dinner. The robbers made good their escape.

A DEFALCATION of $250,000 was discovered in the treasury of the state of Pueblo, Mexico.

MORGAN'S carriage works at Leighton-Buzzard, England, were destroyed by fire, the loss being $200,000. Among the stock burned were ten carriages that it was intended to exhibit at the world's fair in Chicago.

SEVERAL prominent officials in Paris, including M. Rouvier, ex-minister of finance, and M. Jules Roche, ex-minister of commerce, have been indicted for Panama canal swindles, and the overthrow of the republic was threatened.

THE first issue of an evening paper called the Sun made its appearance in Toronto, Ont., its object being to advocate the annexation of Canada to the United States.

DURING a fire at Berson, France, fourteen persons were either burned to death in their homes or were killed while attempting to escape.

LATER.

THE body of Lock Duff, a Sioux, Ia., man, was found in a car of corn from Salinville, Neb., at Toledo, O., the 23d. He was evidently murdered on his way for his money and the body hidden in the car.

A TRAIN on the Santa Fe railroad was wrecked the morning of the 23d near Husted, Colo. Several cars left the track and plunged down an embankment 50 feet, piling up the cars in a confused heap. Fire broke out almost immediately. Two boys, names unknown, were killed and more than a score were injured.

A MAN named Travseth, living at Duncombe, Ia., the 23d, made application to have his wife sent to the insane asylum. Investigation showed that she was not insane, but that she and five children had been left by the husband without food and were in a starving condition.

THE famous case of Father McGlynn, of St. Stephen's church, has finally been decided by the restoration to him of authority to perform his priestly functions. The settlement of the case came within the scope of the general power vested in Mgr. Satolli, the papal legate, and the decision was promulgated by him the 23d, at the Catholic university, Washington, D. C., where he is stopping.

THE Chicago express on the Erie road struck and killed four people near Greenville, Pa., the 23d. When the train pulled into the depot the engine was covered with blood and carried the bodies of two women and a man. The body of the fourth was found a short distance up the track.

THE train robber has arrived in Russia. The night of the 23d a band of brigands stopped a passenger train and then went through the coaches, taking everything of value the passengers had. They even forced married women to give up their wedding rings and the trainmen their watches.

THE Fargusson block in Duluth was destroyed by fire the 23d, an explosion of gasoline in the store of Chapin & Wells being the cause. Loss, $250,000.

THE church trial of Rev. George W. Baxter at Des Moines, Ia., came to an end the evening of the 23d. The reverend gentleman was found guilty of falsehood, breach of promise and engaging himself to several women at the same time. He gave notice of appeal to the state synod.

AT Boston, the 23d, Morris Powers was sentenced to the penitentiary for four years for beating his mother to death.

THE PACE THAT KILLS.

It Is Traveled by a Young St. Louisan—City Treasurer's Foerstel's Son and Assistant Kills Himself After Recklessly Squandering a Large Sum of the City's Cash—His Shortage About $63,000—His Father Deposed and Ruined.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20.—Deposed, a shortage in his accounts of $63,020.16, his son dead—a suicide—with absolute ruin staring him in the face, Michael J. Foerstel, until Monday night city treasurer of St. Louis, is one of the most miserable of men.

An investigation of his affairs, precipitated by the events to be related, resulted in the discovery of the shortage given, the immediate removal of the then treasurer by Acting Mayor C. P. Walbridge, and the appointment as temporary treasurer of Charles Parsons, the best-known banker of the city, who immediately gave the required bond of $500,000 and assumed the position.

It was but little after dawn Monday when suicide added its dark intimations to the cloud of charges, counter charges, denials and half-suppressed scandal which has been hanging over the office of the treasurer of the city of St. Louis for weeks past.

Edward Foerstel, first assistant and son of Michael J. Foerstel, city treasurer, at 8 o'clock Monday morning shot himself in the right temple, the ball passing through the brain, lodging under the skin on the left side and causing death a few hours later.

For weeks past stories of peculiar doings in the treasurer's office have been afloat. There have been suits brought against the treasurer by money lenders notorious for their usurious charges, assertions regarding real estate deals of the treasurer and his son and allegations of use of the city money by some one who recouped the treasury previous to the regular examinations by borrowing from the shylocks who at last sued the treasurer himself on notes which he declared to be forgeries.

Monday morning about 6:05 o'clock the announcement was made that fire had been kindled shortly before in the city treasurer's office, where, with the doors of the vaults wide open, a too apparent attempt had been made to destroy everything in that office and so forever conceal the guilt of anyone who should be guilty of wrong doing. Scarcely two hours later came the news of Foerstel's suicide. Then the situation began to clear itself. Fortunately for the city, prompt discovery of the blaze enabled its quick control, with the destruction, so far as known, of only some old papers and furniture.

Of the cash on hand the young suicide was custodian. His death has closed his lips, but the last act of his life surrounds him with evidence of guilt. The attempt to burn the city hall is construed by the police as the act of a guilty man, whose only chance to escape detection was in the destruction of the records in the city treasurer's office, of which he had control. The evidence shows that he occupied his room after midnight, and left it at an early hour in the morning. His movements after leaving the house cannot be traced until a point after the quenching of the fire is reached. It is known that about 6:30 he borrowed the revolver with which he committed suicide from James Harrison, a friend, and the theory is that he had learned of the failure of his plot to destroy evidences of his guilt and was thereby forced to resort to death as the only escape.

Young Foerstel's record is that of a wild young man and plunger. On horses he was a heavy bettor, placing $1,000 or more at a time. He was also interested in real estate deals beyond his capacity to handle, as is shown by recent developments in court proceedings. He was generally liked, only about 23 years old, but old in experience for his years. In his capacity as assistant treasurer of the city of St. Louis over $10,000,000 in city funds and securities passed through his hands each year. He was treasurer of two large building associations, the Phœnix and Home Comfort, but his accounts with these are said to be all right. He was also senior member of Foerstel & Saxton, handling the lock whip-socket, manufactured by the Novelty company.

Late Monday night the investigation of the city treasurer's accounts was completed, his books being checked with those of the comptroller and the banks holding city deposits. As a result of this searching inquiry an embezzlement of $63,020.16 was discovered, and the action already noted taken. In this phase of the affair but little except sympathy for ex-Treasurer Foerstel is heard. It is settled by the inquiry that he, personally, is innocent of wrong doing. His son sunk the whole sum in frantic real-estate deals, the extent of which it will take weeks to unravel. But the father is a broken and ruined man, who suffers punishment for the son's wrong doing.

Convention of Working Girls.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—A national convention of working girls in the different branches of the linen industry will be held January 8. Delegates will be present from Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Troy, Lowell, St. Louis, New York and Brooklyn, representing, it is said, about 15,000 working girls. Among the matters to be discussed are the enforcement of the factory and anti-sweating bills, the prison-labor bill, the immigration question and the best methods of inducing girls to join the union.

Lady Miles' Safe Ransacked and Jewels Valued at £165,000 Taken.

LONDON, Dec. 20.—While Sir Cecil Miles and his family were at dinner at their country seat, Leigh Court, near Bristol, Sunday, burglars entered the mansion unobserved and went straight to Lady Miles' apartments, where she had left jewels valued at £165,000 in an unlocked safe. They ransacked the safe, but took only the jewels, not burdening themselves with silver articles and valuable papers. Lady Miles found the room in confusion when she returned. The police were at once notified, but the marauders escaped.

SEVEN MEN SLAIN.

Cattle Thieves and Officers Fight with the Above Result.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 21.—Meager particulars have reached here by mail of the killing of seven persons in the Big Horn basin a few days ago. The basin is situated near the Yellowstone park and almost inaccessible from the south during the winter. Hyattville, the scene of the trouble, is 90 miles from Buffalo, which in turn is about 30 miles off the railroad. According to the story Bill Nutcher and Jim Huff went into the basin to arrest some cattle thieves. Nutcher was himself under arrest on a charge of stealing in Fremont county, while Huff, whose reputation is rather poor, is said to have been a deputy United States marshal. These men came across three alleged cattle thieves whom they were after, near Hyattville, which has not more than half a dozen houses. The encounter was desperate from the start and was maintained with rifles and finally with six-shooters. Upon its conclusion not only the cattle thieves but the officers lay dead on the prairie, everybody completely riddled with bullets.

According to the same story Ira Walker and Asa Shuck were found at the heard of Norwood, in the same section, with sixty head of stolen cattle in their possession. Both men were subsequently found shot in the back, but by whom is not known, although it is believed they met their fate at the hands of some officers of the law. Both men were rather notorious characters. Walker was the man who was credited with having killed Hank Lovett on Shell creek last summer. Lovett was a Texan and operated at horse stealing in the Black Hills until the country got too hot for him and then went to the basin.

VOTE OF ALL THE STATES.

Figures Showing How the Four National Candidates Were Supported.

Following is a corrected table showing the total votes by states for the recent election:

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.
Alabama	138,824	6,394	25,181	223
Arkansas	87,834	46,884	11,831	112
California	117,908	117,736	25,226	7,187
*Colorado	.....	38,625	53,581	1,558
Connecticut	82,395	77,025	806	4,025
Delaware	18,518	18,683	.....	568
Florida	29,143	.....	4,845	85
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42,959	685
Idaho	.....	8,799	10,430	280
Illinois	426,281	399,288	22,207	25,870
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,059
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402
*Kansas	.....	157,237	163,111	4,558
Kentucky	175,424	135,450	23,503	6,382
*Louisiana	87,922	.....	26,564	.....
Maine	48,044	62,922	2,381	3,063
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877
Massachusetts	176,812	202,814	1,796	7,601
Michigan	209,996	222,708	19,292	20,503
Minnesota	100,579	122,736	30,398	14,017
Mississippi	40,237	1,106	10,250	910
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41,213	4,331
Montana	17,534	18,835	7,250	517
Nebraska	24,943	87,213	83,134	4,901
Nevada	740	2,680	7,730	12
New Hamps'e	42,081	45,658	255	1,297
New Jersey	171,042	156,068	960	8,131
New York	659,908	609,450	16,430	38,198
N'h Carolina	132,950	100,346	44,732	2,638
*North Dakota	.....	17,519	17,700	895
Ohio	401,461	402,711	11,240	25,015
Oregon	13,070	34,509	29,081	15,429
Pennsylvania	452,264	516,011	8,714	25,123
Rhode Island	24,335	35,972	227	1,654
South Carolina	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....
South Dakota	9,081	34,898	26,544	8,341
Tennessee	136,477	99,973	23,036	4,856
Texas	239,148	77,475	99,688	2,165
Vermont	16,325	37,062	43	1,415
Virginia	154,962	118,256	12,274	2,730
Washington	29,922	36,161	.....	.....
West Virginia	84,408	83,922	4,165	2,193
Wisconsin	177,335	170,791	9,850	31,135
*Wyoming	.....	8,451	7,723	384
Totals	5,559,731	5,144,400	1,016,650	268,830

Total vote cast, 12,047,561.
Cleveland's plurality, 415,325.

*Fusion.
†Wing, socialist-labor, 17,958.

EXPRESS OFFICE ROBBED.

The Thieves Had Keys to the Office and the Safe, and Secure $7,000.

PORT HURON, Mich., Dec. 21.—One of the boldest and most daring robberies that ever occurred in this vicinity was perpetrated at the Canadian express office at Sarnia Tuesday, when $7,000 were taken out of the safe in the office while the clerk was at dinner. The robbers made good their escape, apparently without leaving a single tangible clew. Thomas Cook, Jr., agent of the company, has been sick abed for the last few days and the office was in charge of James McMahon. At 12:25 o'clock McMahon locked everything valuable in the office safe, which is an old-fashioned key-lock affair, and after locking the front door went for his dinner. Upon his return, at 12:55, he found the door of the safe open with a key sticking in the keyhole and $7,000 in currency missing. The perpetrators of the robbery gained entrance through a rear door in the basement, which had been left open for the delivery of some coal.

SOUVENIRS IN BIG DEMAND.

Speculators Obtain Five Dollars for the First of the Columbian Half-Dollars.

CHICAGO, Dec. 21.—Columbian souvenir half-dollars are in great demand and the supply is exceedingly limited. The first subscribers for the coins, whose orders were taken months ago, called at the office of Treasurer Seeberger and carried their treasures away in little canvas bags. Comparatively few of these found their way into circulation, however. Those that were taken by business houses were distributed among employes, who will hold the coins as keepsakes and prize them as coming from the first lot shipped to Chicago. Some of those that did get into circulation brought big premiums from people anxious to possess one of the first consignment. They were sold by the speculators in some of the hotels for as much as five dollars apiece.

SHOT WIFE AND SON.

The Crazy Deed of a Cincinnati Man While Drunk.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 21. — Tuesday night Charles Hazard, an employe in the Schell insurance agency at 13 West Third street, shot his stepson, Gabriel Benson, and his wife, Kate Hazard. There was no provocation. Hazard was crazy drunk and shot like a maniac. Benson lives at Indianapolis and has been here since Sunday visiting his mother. He received three wounds, and Mrs. Kate Hazard, his mother, was shot twice. It is believed neither can survive. Hazard is lying dead drunk in a prison cell.

Kittie Fox of Fairhaven, Vt.

"When my daughter Kitty was about three years old, Eczema or Salt Rheum appeared on her face. It itched so badly she would

Scratch till it Bled

We had seven or eight doctors, without the least shadow of benefit. When Kitty had taken half a bottle of

Hood's Sarsaparilla

She was better, and when she had taken 1½ bottles she was perfectly cured and has shown

No Sign of Salt Rheum

For almost four years. Her skin is now as fair and clear as any child's in town." WM. FOX, Williams Slate Mantel Works, Fair Haven, Vt.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, assist digestion, cure headache and biliousness.

Scott's Emulsion

of cod-liver oil presents a perfect food—palatable, easy of assimilation, and an appetizer; these are everything to those who are losing flesh and strength. The combination of pure cod-liver oil, the greatest of all fat producing foods, with Hypophosphites, provides a remarkable agent for *Quick Flesh Building* in all ailments that are associated with loss of flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, Chemists, New York. Sold by all druggists.

"German Syrup"

My niece, Emeline Hawley, was, taken with spitting blood, and she became very much alarmed, fearing that dreaded disease, Consumption. She tried nearly all kinds of medicine but nothing did her any good. Finally she took German Syrup and she told me it did her more good than anything she ever tried. It stopped the blood, gave her strength and ease, and a good appetite. I had it from her own lips. Mrs. Mary A. Stacey, Trumbull, Conn. Honor to German Syrup.

Unlike the Dutch Process

No Alkalies
—OR—
Other Chemicals

are used in the preparation of

W. BAKER & CO.'S
Breakfast Cocoa

which is absolutely pure and soluble.

It has *more than three times the strength* of Cocoa mixed with Starch, Arrowroot or Sugar, and is far more economical, *costing less than one cent a cup.* It is delicious, nourishing, and EASILY DIGESTED.

Sold by Grocers everywhere.

W. BAKER & CO., Dorchester, Mass.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

DO NOT BE DECEIVED with Pastes, Enamels, and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron, and burn off. The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MINNESOTA SCHOOL OF Business

Opp. P. O., Minneapolis. Best and cheapest. Catalogue free. EKLEARD & GRUMAN, Proprietors.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

THE PEOPLE'S REMEDY. PRICE 25 CTS.

Salvation Oil Kills all Pain. Try It! Only 25c.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio. MENTION THIS PAPER every time you write.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC

S For renovating the entire system, eliminating all Poisons from the Blood, whether of scrofulous or malarial origin, this preparation has no equal.

S S S

"For eighteen months I had an eating sore on my tongue. I was treated by best local physicians, but obtained no relief; the sore gradually grew worse. I finally took S. S. S., and was entirely cured after using a few bottles." C. K. McLEMORE, Henderson, Tex.

S Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

A Building to Be Erected for the Little Folk at the World's Fair.

Some of the Besetting Difficulties of the Columbian Finance Committee—Noble Efforts of the Women in Behalf of Their Sex.

[Special Chicago Correspondence.]

When a few noblemen who were dissatisfied with the manner of their treatment by the king of Spain set about starting a revolt in the Netherlands, then a Spanish dependency, they thought they would just frighten the Spanish government a bit so that they might gain the personal advantages which they sought. When they had gained their point they thought it would be an easy matter to stop the movement. So the revolt was started, but it required only a short time to grow to such dimensions that no one could stop it. Even the armies of Spain, then the greatest power of Europe, were powerless to subdue the little country. From that time dates the independence of the Netherlands.

So when Chicagoans conceived the idea of a world's fair it was intended that it should, indeed, be bigger and better than anything that had gone before, as it would be, in the natural course of events, where every new exposition must mark an advance over the preceding ones if it is to be of any note at all. They thought then that $10,000,000 would be ample to build and operate the fair. Even that amount was enormous as compared to the finances of any previous undertaking of a similar character. But it was not within the power of the projectors to stop the movement when it had reached the desired extent. The American people, the people of the world, in fact, took up the idea with such enthusiasm that it grew and expanded entirely beyond the scheme of the originators. It became a popular movement and it

THE CHILDREN'S BUILDING.

developed as popular movements will, uncontrolled by any individual. The managers tried to keep it down. It was easy enough for others to demand certain things and leave it to the management to provide the funds to carry out these ideas. The men who had charge of the finances of the exposition have appeared, at times, in the light of close-fisted, narrow-minded men without any thought of the higher objects for which people kept on demanding space. But this view of them is entirely erroneous. Imagine a finance committee burdened with an enterprise that is started with an anticipated expenditure of ten million dollars, and the plans keep on growing until the estimate of the expenditure reaches the enormous sum of almost twice that amount. It is enough to frighten any man who has any share in the responsibility, financial or moral. But to make matters more complicated for the finance committee, they found themselves not in the position of directors of a private corporation which can stop its expenses and curtail its plans at will without being obliged to consult any other interests; they were at the head of a semi-public enterprise, and the people expected that it should be a credit to the nation and truly representative of these latter days of the nineteenth century, whereas the stockholders expected them to make the exposition pay expenses, at least, if not make a profit. Between these two fires the men who had to provide the finances for the continually growing enterprise have had a hard time of it. It was impossible for them to please everybody. They did what they thought was most conducive to the interests of the exposition as a national enterprise without jeopardizing the interests of the stockholders.

An apt illustration of how the exposition has been growing far beyond the limits originally laid down is supplied by the department of education. This is a branch of the department of liberal arts, and as such was to have been located within the manufactures and liberal arts building, known as the main building of the exposition. But the manufactures department kept growing, the liberal arts were confined to smaller space, for, there being no commercial interest back of them, they had to give way before the enormous pressure of the manufacturing interests of the world. Finally there was no room left at all for the educational exhibit. At the same time there was no money left to appropriate for building purposes, the original plans in this direction having been exceeded by more than one-half. It required a long controversy, which, however, has been happily concluded by a decision to have an educational building.

Then the women connected with the exposition thought it would be a good plan to have a building for children. They had been treated with the greatest liberality by the board of directors from the beginning, getting, as a matter of fact, the pick of everything in point of location, appropriation, time, etc. So they concluded not to trouble the directors with providing the funds for this building, but to find the means themselves. This was done.

It shows again how much further sentiment will often go than business, provided it is a sentiment that appeals to men or rather to women. Mrs. Potter Palmer, the president of the woman's department of the exposition—that description suits better than the official title "Board of Lady Managers"—gave up her beautiful mansion, one of the finest residences in Chicago, and perhaps the most unique, to a grand bazaar of the nations, and used her wide acquaintance and influence as one of the leaders of society to make it the most brilliant success in that line ever accomplished in this city. Her home was transformed into an epitome of the world. In various booths there were Greeks and Turks, Russians, Swedes, Germans, French, British, Dutch and other people, in most cases, of course, women, as being the fairest representatives of the respective nations. They were Chicago women who had a liking for the particular nationality they adopted, and presided in the booths. All wore the most characteristic and, it goes without saying, the most becoming to them of the costumes of the nation they had selected. They sold articles of foreign manufacture. It was all very pretty and society was out in force. A few little slips, here and there, in picking out characteristics of various nations occurred, as they always do, but no one noticed them. There was nothing so flagrant as that blunder which appeared in one of our leading papers the day after the dedication and about which people have not yet stopped laughing. It was very funny. There was a most touching and pathetic and, at times, truly poetic introduction in which the importance of the occasion was properly emphasized. Among other things, the presence of a papal delegate was referred to and the writer said that this showed that such a thing would never happen again as when Barbarossa went to Canossa. This is somewhat as if a paper would talk about Gen. Lee surrendering to George Washington or Admiral Nelson defeating the Spanish armada. But then, if Shakespeare can be allowed to have a clock striking at the time of Julius Cæsar, I suppose such a lapsus as this is not a capital crime.

The funds, then, will be provided for a children's building. The intelligence will be received with much satisfaction by more people than the originators of the plan thought. It is barely possible that some schemes of educators may be realized which before this time could not have been practical. For instance, the German government wanted to show a kindergarten in operation under the direction of the pupils of Froebel, the originator of the kindergarten system. They wanted to have it within the exposition grounds and take the children of people living in the neighborhood. But the objection was raised that parents would not let their children spend their time in the ground or even go there twice a day among the crowd. If room could be made for this kindergarten in this new building the location of it would be exceedingly favorable, and the project may be revived.

Ground has been reserved for the children's building between the woman's and the horticultural buildings. The dimensions are to be 90 by 150 feet and it will cost about $20,000 for the building proper and $15,000 more to furnish it. It is not intended primarily as a nursery, but there will be one connected with it. It is planned to have a kindergarten and a kitchen garden, as well as a department of physical culture. The building will be two stories high and have a roof garden constructed for the special purpose of making it a playground for the children. In fact, it will be a fairy garden for the little ones with every possible provision for healthy outdoor play, with lawns and flowers, butterflies and birds, fishes in an aquarium, a fountain and water to float toy boats. The parapet is planned so high that children cannot see over it and will not be tempted to look at the people below and be in danger of falling down. None but the children and their attendants will be allowed in this part of the building.

The time is beginning when everything about the exposition has to be rushed. It is only a few months till next May. There remains much to be done. But the World's Columbian exposition has been a departure in many other things. May it be hoped that it will also introduce the novelty of an exposition opening at the time announced and being completed when it is opened. H. E. O. HEINEMANN.

"MAYOR WANTS TO SEE THEE."

His Word Not Doubted, But His Ability Was Recognized.

A young man had been to sea, and on his return was narrating to his uncle an adventure which he had met with on board ship.

"I was one night leaning over the taffrail, looking down into the ocean," said the nephew, who was called William, "when my gold watch fell from my chain, and immediately sank out of sight. The ship was going ten knots an hour, but, nothing daunted, I sprang over the rail, down, down, and after a long search found the watch, came up and chased the ship and climbed back to the deck without anyone knowing I had been absent."

"William," said his uncle, "I believe thee, but there's many a thousand that would not?"

"What!" exclaimed William; "you are politely insinuating I'm a liar."

"William," said the old man, gravely, "thee knows I never call anybody names; but if the mayor of the city were to come and say: 'Josiah, I want thee to find the biggest liar in all Brummagem,' I would come to thee and put my hand on your shoulder and say to thee: 'William, the mayor wants to see thee!'"—Boston Globe.

The Small Boy's Protest.

A young lady traveling in a Main street car the other day was approached by a conductor in a weak moment and with most disastrous results.

"Not five yet, is he?" queried the knight of the fare register, referring to the young charge by the lady's side.

"Not quite," replied she, grasping at an idea.

"Why, yes I am, too. I'm nearly seven," rejoined the youngster referred to, with injured pride, and no amount of expostulation could change the reply. So two fares were collected where otherwise there might have been but one. And the people on the car enjoyed the joke.—Buffalo Courier.

THE tramp's prayer confines itself to: "Give us this day our daily loaf."—Philadelphia Times.

DILLETT & WALKER,
Attorneys-at-Law,
Office over First National Bank,
RHINELANDER, WIS.

F. L. HINMAN,
Physician & Surgeon
Office in Anderle & Hinman's Drug Store.
Night calls from residence N. W. Corner Court House Square.
Rhinelander, Wisconsin.

Wm. SHUMANN,
—Proprietor of—
Union Market.
Fresh, Salt and Smoked Meats at Reasonable Prices. Manufacturers of
SHUMANN'S
FAMOUS • SAUSAGES.
The Best in the City. Try It.
Mason St., Rhinelander.

LIVERY AND BOARDING
• STABLE •
The Best of Carriages and Horses on hand day or night. Carrful drivers urnished when desired. Moderate Charges. Give us a call.
W. D. JOSLIN & CO.

INSURANCE! : : :
JAMES M. HARRIGAN has Life, Accident Liability and Boiler Insurance for sale and is Special Agent for the following companies National Life; Standard Accident; American Casualty. Persons Desiring Insurance Will do well to see him. None but the best.

MERCHANTS STATE •
BANK.
Capital, $50,000.
Earned Surplus, $10,000.
Interest paid on time deposits

W. D. HARRIGAN
—DEALER IN—
Brick, Lime, Hair, Sand,
Adamant, Fire Clay and Brick
Cements of all kinds. Hard and Soft Coal, Wood etc. Orders by mail promptly attended. Office in Harrigan's Block.

ED. ROGERS,
Horseshoer!
Will attend to all work entrusted to me in a satisfactory manner.
I ALSO SHOE CATTLE.
Shop next to Giant Sleigh Works.

SLIMMER'S
NEW
Clothing . . .
. . . House.
IS FILLED TO OVERFLOWING
With Gent's Furnishing Goods
Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes.

F. A. HILDEBRAND,
DEALER IN FURNITURE.
My Stock is Complete and my Prices Reasonable. Your Patronage is solicited.
An expert embalmer and funeral director in readiness at all times.
Call before purchasing.
RHINELANDER, - WIS.

The Finest Stock of
COOK STOVES HEATING
In Rhinelander at the Hardware Store of
M. H. GREENLEY.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

Trade doings at the store must be some indication that our prices are lower than other stores. It may be because our stock is so large and so varied that you can get about anything you want, from a paper of needles at 2½ cents per paper to a car of hay or a car of flour. Then think of the line of goods in between that we are making a specialty of. In foreign and domestic dress stuffs we can give you any thing in rough or plain fabrics. Storm serges seem to be a favorite just at this time.

We have women and children's underwear without limit, plain and Jersey, from 50 cents up. Union and Equestrian suits in all grades and colors. We sell a number for a dollar. You can't buy away from us for $1.25.

There's a good, big saving between us and others on men and women's shoes, besides giving you 25 per. cent. off every Friday. You can find the finest makes in the country E. D. Ford's McClane and Eggart's, John Kelly's. C. M. Henderson's, J. B. Lewis and a dozen other makers in full lines that gives an endless selection.

The boys report 50 new jackets just unpacked. They are the very latest things in make and material. They will only last a few days. Come early for a selection or don't blame us if they are gone.

We are more than pleasad with the way in which people treat us in trade and are making the store a money saver for you. Don't believe merchants who tell you furs are out of style. It is because they have none that they say that. All large stores show them. Perhaps you need some house furnishings?

Lace curtains 90 cents to $10.00 per pair. Portiers at any price. Smyrna rugs and mattings, table spreads, oil cloths and carpets.

Ingrain and Brussels carpets No lack in these lines.

We unloaded 228 barrels of choice winter apples in the best varities. Cape Cod cranberries at 10 cents per quart.

SPAFFORD AND COLE.

THE NORTHWESTERN
Tri-Chloride of Gold Institute.
Is now ready to receive and treat patients.
The treatment is neither an unknown or untried affair. It has successfully cured hundreds of cases, where the liquor, morphine, opium or tobacco habit had become a fixed disease.
It is the only Institute in this immediate section that is licensed to use the famous Tri-Chloride of Gold Cure and is the most advantageous for Northern Wisconsin people to be treated.
The terms are reasonable and a cure absolutely guaranteed. Call on or addess
DR. H. C. KEITH,
Rhinelander, Wis.

JOHNSON & COMPANY,
Have the Largest, Best and Most Thoroughly Complete Stock of
Lumbermen's • Clothing
In the city, which will be sold at prices as low as any dealer's.
RHINELANDER, WIS.

The Giant Sleigh M'fg Co.
—Manufacturers of—
Wagons and Sleighs
General Blacksmithing
Repairing Done on Short Notice.

The Price Tells. The Quality Sells.
J. B. SCHELL,
Merchant Tailor!
Brown Street, Rhinelander.
A Full Line of Foreign and Domestic Cloths always on hand. If you want a first-class perfect-fitting suit call on me.

THE OLD AND RELIABLE FIRM,
CRANE, FENELON & CO.,
—Always Have on Hand a Full Line of—
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.
Call and get prices before buying elsewhere.

RHINELANDER.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

front part is an office and large carriage room, and adjoining this is another carriage room. Back of these apartments is the stable for the horses. An abundance of pure water is provided for the stock and washing the buggies, and the building has telephone communication and is lighted with electricity. The stable contains 14 single and one box livery is in better shape now than ever before.

THE VEHICLES

comprise double carriages, surries, two open light spring double wagons, several top and open single buggies, a phaeton, and a road wagon. A number of single cutters, and double sleighs are also seen, together with good harnesses and plenty of robes. Carriages for funeral purposes are also kept.

Attention is promptly paid to the wants of the public, and good accommodations are always in readiness for their use. It has become well known that if a young man wants

A NOBBY RIG

or a lady an easy phaeton, top buggy or cutter with gentle horse for a drive, they can be accommodated at this livery. For a party of persons good double carriages or sleighs are brought into use, and when desired, a careful driver is provided. This firm are always

READY TO BUY A GOOD HORSE,

or to sell one. They have at present several boarders in the stable. When a man leaves his horse at this livery he may rest assured it will be well taken care of.

Joslin & Chafee's efforts to please their customers and keep their livery up to meet the wants of the public, and their wide acquaintance with the people of this city well qualifies them for conducting their business successfully, and places them among the popular livery men of this section. Careful grooms are kept and orders by telephone or telegraph are given prompt attention.

RESTAURANT BUSINESS.

"Frenchie's" Restaurant Well Known to the Public.

RESTAURANTS are an absolute necessity, and the importance of a good establishment of this kind in any town or city is appreciated, not only by the traveling public, but by the resident citizen also. In a community embracing all classes, such as are to be found in Rhinelander, there are restaurants which take a prominent lead in catering to the wants of the population. In making therefore, a detailed mention of the business interests of our city, one house in particular requires more than a passing notice, occupying as it does, a prominent position in supplying a class of goods necessary for our every day wants, and which has become noted abroad as well as at home, as a favorite place to get a good meal or lunch. We refer to that known as

FRENCHIE'S RESTAURANT,

on Rives street, nearly opposite the Giant Sleigh Works, and kept by A. Mettayer, who has been engaged in the restaurant business here longer than any other man. Mr. Mettayer (or "Frenchie") as he is familiarly known, has lived in Rhinelander during the past five years, and first opened a restaurant here, three years ago, building up a large custom. He is a first-class cook, having had an experience of twelve years. He ran an eating house on the Northwestern road at Menominee for some time and was also stewart on a lake vessel.

THE DINING ROOM

is kept neat and tidy and the tables are attractively arranged. There is also a private dining room adjoining which is pleasant and convenient. The tables will accommodate sixteen persons at a sitting. This restaurant has always been noted for its excellent cusine, for Frenchie knows how to cook a meal of victuals that will tempt the appetite of his guests. He personally attends to all the meals, doing the cooking himself. This restaurant is

OPEN DAY AND NIGHT

and besides regular meals, lunches and extra meals are served every hour of the day or night, together with hot tea or coffee. Pie, cake and sauce are served with all meals.

THE BILL OF FARE

includes surloin or potter-house steak, tenderloin, beef or pork steak, veal, pork or mutton chops, ham and eggs, bacon and liver, pork and beans, white fish, lake trout, black bass, pickerel, or pike, and oysters cooked in every style. Vegetables and pastry are served with every meal.

FRESH OYSTERS

are made a specialty, and besides being served fried, stewed, raw or in any other style desired, are kept constantly on sale by the bulk or can. Frenchie knows just how to cook a dish of oysters to suit the taste, and has won an enviable reputation in this direction. He is always genial and pleasant and gives particular attention to

THE CAMP TRADE,

serving the boys from the woods as carefully as any guest who favors him, which has gained for him a large trade from that source, he having the leading camp and woods' trade.

He has, during the past winter, served from seventy to one hundred meals per day. On Thank-giving day he fed 256 persons and on Christmas day 160 persons. The business of this restaurant is steadily advancing, which is due to the fact that while the meals are excellently cooked the prices charged for the same are moderate, and every guest receives prompt attention from polite waiters. We can cordially recommend "Frenchie's" restaurant to all who visit Rhinelander, feeling confident that they will be well treated, and go away satisfied with the bill of fare served.

HOLIDAY PERSONALS

Ben Edwards was at Antigo last week.

Father July was at Green Bay this week.

Sheriff Mericle was at Eagle River Monday.

Walter Brown is at Stevens Point on a visit this week.

Miss Hattie Lord is visiting at Antigo this week.

Miss Levake is at Wausau for a week's visit.

Miss Mabel Bronson is visiting relatives here this week.

Hugh Rodgers, of Tomahawk, is in the city to-day.

Miss Grace Reed is visiting friends at Oshkosh this week.

Miss Libbie Holden is a guest at F. A. Hildebrand's.

The Misses Newman are spending the holidays at Eau Claire.

Pat Gleason left last evening on a business trip to Milwaukee.

Miss Griswold has gone to Lancaster for her holiday vacation.

Mrs. John Barnes is visiting her parents at Antigo this week.

Francis Ulrich goes to Milwaukee to-morrow for a week's visit.

Ed. Berry left for Minneapolis Sunday evening on a business trip.

C. M. Chambers and wife are at Minneapolis for a holiday visit.

Will Stevens entertained some friends from Cassville this week.

Miss Nellie McCabe is spending her holiday vacation with friends here.

Geo. Bennett, of New Brunswick, is now managing the postoffice store.

Miss Oakey is at Madison visiting friends during the holiday vacation.

The Misses Tittemore, of Minneapolis, visited Mrs. C. Eby this week.

D. L. Flanner, of the Rib River Lumber Co., is in the city this week.

Mrs. Will Stevens is entertaining a brother and his wife from Minneapolis.

Pierre Francis, of Chicago, was a guest of B. F. Edwards over Christmas.

A. D. Prideaux and wife, of Hurley, are visiting at Leonard Horr's this week.

Mrs. U. S. Pierce, of Milwaukee, is a guest of Mrs. Paul Browne this week.

Charley Woodard was over from Woodboro for his Christmas turkey at home.

D. J. Cole and daughter Nellie, left Monday for Grand Rapids for a few days visit.

Miss Maggie Murphy, of Prentice, has been visiting friends in the city over the holidays.

Joe Pooley is moving into his new home in Keenan's addition, which he put up last fall.

U. S. Pierce, of Milwaukee, was in the city Tuesday paying the Lake Shore Company's taxes.

Ben Sweet came down from McNaughton for Christmas. His two sons were here that day.

Ed. Brazell is at Milwaukee this week attending the meeting of Wisconsin sheriffs being held there.

Johnnie Sullivan, formerly town chairman at Minocqua, is running an engine on the St. Paul valley division.

Geo. Jenkinson arrived home from Minnesota just in time for the Christmas dinner. He has a valuable claim up there.

J. A. Cushman, who knows what he is talking about on the subject, is up in the Eagle River country in the interests of Dr. Keith's gold cure institute.

George W. Lee, of the Yawkey & Lee Company, returned this week from a three weeks' visit to relatives in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. D. McRae, of Ironwood, and James McRae, of New Loondon, were here in attendance at the funeral of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. McRae's son.

L. N. Tittemore, Asst. Genl. Manager of the Sioux City and Northern Ry. was here over Christmas, a guest at C. Eby's home.

"Charley" Phelps is spending the holidays here, during an enforced lay off caused by a break down to the engine at Robbins.

Cash Smith spent Christmas with his family at Antigo. He will no doubt build here in the spring, when there will be no excuse for him leaving town so often.

Russell Fish is back from his visit to Milwaukee. He will remain a couple of weeks and then return to the Cream City where there is an excellent position offered him.

P. J. O'Malley, town treasurer of Minocqua, was at the county seat this week interviewing some prominent democrats. Pat is after the position of Indian farmer at the reservation and is already drawing on his Rhinelander co-workers for pledges and help.

The new county officers have all taken the necessary oath and will begin their duties next week. Sheriff Brazell will move his family into the residence provided by the county at once. He will appoint Prescott Calkins under-sheriff. He has filed his bond of $5,000 and is ready to take up the duties. County Clerk Brennan has renewed his bond of $5,000; Court Clerk Sturdevant has filed his new one in a like sum. Register of Deeds Henry O'Connor has filed a bond of $3,000. Surveyor Frank Rogers and Dist. Atty. Sam S. Miller, have filed a bond of $1,000 each. The next school superintendent, N. A. Coleman, is not required by law to furnish any bond. Treasurer Holland has filed his general bond of $20,000, and in May will increase it by double the amount of the county and state tax, making something over $100,000 in all. Coroner Tuttle, who was elected two years ago and failed to qualify, has decided to accept the office this time and has taken the oath.

The local bar will be represented at Marshfield to-day in the Northern Wisconsin lawyers convention, by Messrs. Alban and Barnes, who left for there yesterday noon. The attorneys from this valley will strive to have Chas. M. Webb endorsed as Northern Wisconsin's choice, but it is doubtful if they succeed. The democratic ring, through its mouthorgan, the Milwaukee Journal, is demanding a democratic nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, and they are likely to carry the plan through. Judge Webb may be nominated, but he will hardly be elected. It will be a Milwaukee democrat.

Two cases of scarlet fever have been reported by the health officer.

Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Shafer entertained the whist club Thursday evening.

The first tax receipt given out this year by Treasurer Sutton was to Ole Swan.

D. L. Jenkinson has taken the management of the New Grand Opera House.

The pedro club was entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Paul Browne Tuesday evening.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank will be held Tuesday, Jan. 3, '93.

The intelligence office of J. P. C. Hoffman has been moved from its old location on Stevens street to Rives street.

C. E. Cruso & Co. have a new advertisement in this issue which hunters for clothing bargains should read and heed.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Congregational church will meet with Mrs. A. W. Shelton, Wednesday, January 4, at 3 o'clock.

The Christmas dance in the New Grand was attended by a crowd which tested the capacity of the hall. There was upwards of 150 tickets sold.

The Misses Alban entertained a number of friends at the home of Mr. and Mrs. B. R. Lewis last Friday evening. Progressive pedro was the card.

Coffee & Shafer's ice rink on Boom Lake is having a good run. The ice is excellent and the weather for a week past has indicated that it will stay so for some time.

Slimmer is closing out overcoats at actual cost, in order to reduce his stock. There are bargains in the lot for everybody who will call in time to get them.

The Mill Men's Union give two parties Monday evening, in the opera houses, which will no doubt be both well attended. Wausau music will be on hand at the Grand, and the local orchestra at the New Grand.

Town Treasurer Sutton is ready to receipt for taxes at the clerk's office, in the Cover building. A great many have sent in their lists and drafts, and a big rush is expected before the 1st.

Anyone wanting a good heavy team inquire of L. E. Deemer & Co. at D. B. Stevens & Son's lumber office between 9 and 12 o'clock during the day.

A blaze in an outbuilding in the rear of the Fuller House called out the fire company about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning and for a time threatened to be a serious fire. The flames were held to the building in which they started and the loss was only nominal.

The people of Eagle River are making preparations to go before the legislature and ask for a division of Oneida county this winter. A gentleman who was there last week, the day of one of the meetings, says that the division lines are about the same as those presented four years ago.

The Merchants' State Bank received one hundred of the Columbian half dollar souvenirs this week, which were all spoken for before they arrived. Another installment has been ordered, which are also all engaged. It looks as though Rhinelander had an active interest in the fair.

E. G. Squier and Miss Carrie Markham will be married at the bride's home in Winneconne, Wis., Monday next. Mr. Squier leaves to-morrow for that place. Both of the contracting parties are well-known here and will receive the best wishes of the entire community.

There seems to be no demand at all for work cattle for the woods this year, owing to the large number of horses that have been brought up in this country. A car load of good looking cattle which the owner had tried ineffectually to sell, was offered here this week at 2¼ cents a pound for beef.

Robert Stegar, who had charge of the tank pump for the Lake Shore road at Woodruff, was suffocated by gas from a coal stove in the pump house Tuesday night. Justice Jewell went up yesterday and empanelled a coroner's jury, who brought in a verdict of accidental death from inhaling coal gas.

The annual meeting of the Merchants' State Bank stockholders will be held Tuesday evening. The question of putting up a fine bank building on the corner owned by them, occupied by Jenkinson's hardware store will be decided. Should they conclude to build, the three stores now standing on the lot will be moved to the corner of Rives and Brown street and fire proof structures put up in their place.

The holiday season's trade this year was entirely satisfactory to local merchants, who sold fully as much as anticipated. Throughout the country the reverse seems to be true. Merchants as a class complain that the annual holiday trade has been uniformally larger than this year. What the cause of it is, has been explained a good many ways, but all seem to slimmer down to the statement that the people simply didn't buy as much as usual.

The change in Opera Houses spoken of last week has been consummated. Frank Broulette was at Superior last week and purchased from P. P. Stoltzman all the scenery and fixtures of the Grand. The house will be kept open until February 1st, when it will be permanently closed, and probably partitioned off into offices. The shows will all play at the New Grand until the owners dispose of the building, of which there is some likelihood. If they do sell, they will put up a fine opera house building—which will be the best anywhere in this section.

This has been a good week for Justice business and a correspondingly bad one for drunks. Some of the boys didn't get back to camp on schedule time.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a number of second hand stoves which they will sell at astonishingly cheap prices. There are some good bargains in the lot. Call early to see them. LEWIS HARDWARE CO.

A couple of Merrill hospital agents got to jangling over some money and the big fellow got the little fellow down on the Intelligence office wood pile, when another Merrill man came along and licked the big fellow. The crowd gathered, dispersed, and it was over.

W. C. Howard [illegible] the hotel and buildings on the banks of the pretty lake at Manson and will open a fishing resort there the coming season. He contemplates making some extensive improvements in the place before summer and will have good accommodations for any city people who are looking for a quiet resort in the pine woods where the waters have not been all fished out. Game and fish are both plentiful about Manson, and the place can be easily reached on the "Soo" line.

The constitutional amendment voted on at the election last month carried the day by quite a majority. There probably was never a question voted upon by the people before where so few understood what the question involved was. The carrying of the amendment does away with any town hereafter incorporating under a special charter. Every village or town seeking a city charter must hereafter incorporate under the general law which law's provisions will be the same for all places. It will no doubt have the effect of keeping many places from becoming citified in name as the provisions of a charter for a city of fifty thousand might be just exactly what they wanted but not at all what a village of two or three thousand would want. Locally the amendment had considerable interest after election—before election there wasn't a dozen knew what it meant.

An Unprejudiced Opinion.

"Rhinelander, Wis., has got Wisconsin river by the tail, so to speak, and is evidently bound to hang on to it in the boom matter. The trouble with Merrill and Wausau is that Rhinelander is further up the river than they. In the case of the last named lively town its upper hold is better than an under hold."—Northwestern Lumberman.

Christmas Observance.

The observance of Christmas eve by the local churches was highly successful in the delight of the little ones and consequent pleasure of the parents. At the Baptist church two trees were laden with presents and an interesting program was given, concluding with a visit from Old Santa Claus himself. At the Methodist church a fine program of song and recitation preceded the distribution of gifts to all the Sabbath School scholars. At the Congregational services for the little ones were held, but no tree was there. The Catholic society also dispensed with the customary mode of observance and treated the youngsters to a sleigh ride instead. A large number of families had trees at home and the display of juvenile hoisery on the curtains and drapery was general and satisfactory to the little ones whose gratitude to St. Nicholas is not yet quite forgotten.

The Boom Controversy.

The Merrill and Wausau parties who are complaining about Rhinelander and the Pelican Boom company have evidently decided to try the latter concern in the newspapers. Their meeting in Merrill was thoroughly advertised in the local press of those cities, which was proper, and the printing of their threats at and abuse of the Boom company was looked for and has so far appeared annually. That they should think it necessary to "induce" any of the lumber trade journals to take up their cause for the evident purpose of creating a sentiment for them, looks very much as though the cause didn't have the merit which they have insisted it possessed. But one of the lumber papers has shown any inclination to foolishly take up a losing fight in which it has no business, and the manner in which that one—The Timberman—handles the inspired article, is such that its effect, when the facts are known, will be the opposite from what those who inspired it imagined. In a column and a half comment on an article which appeared in the New North recently, The Timberman shows its ignorance of the facts in a manner, which while not surprising, is suggestive of a reasonable supply of nerve in attempting to settle a question on which it is no better posted.

The fact that it is shocked because the New North refers to the Hon. W. H. Bradley as "Bill" shows that they don't know Bill.

When it says that prominent mill men, have come to Rhinelander with their protests and been laughed at, it doesn't go far enough. It should have added that when some prominent mill men who had hung up the river all summer by neglect and refusal to do their share of the driving, came up and registered a kick with the Boom company that they heard the riot act read from memory, and that the bluff was the only one they made that year.

It is also true that it cuts no figure in this case whether Bradley takes a slab or the whole log, when a stray is sighted in the Tomahawk boom.

The fact that the New North is a violently partisan Rhinelander paper, or that the Timberman has made a fool of itself in this matter will not be apt to have any great amount of weight with either a court or the legislature.

If some of these down river firms arn't careful they will agitate this thing so much that the general public will find out what those who have run the river with them know, viz: that they are inclined to be prevish when anybody except themselves shows any inclination to have and protect any rights.

EVANGELISTIC SERVICES.

THE EVANGELIST, REV. D. P. BROWN WILL PREACH EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3 O'CLOCK, AND EVERY EVENING AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Copy of letter of Rev. E. W. White, pastor of the Tabernacle Baptist church, 1717 Wells street, Milwaukee:

REV. O. B. KINNEY:—

DEAR BROTHER:—Your letter of inquiry concerning Rev. D. P. Brown, Evangelist, is at hand and in reply as to the character of his work will say: That he is the son and grandson of preachers of note and ability and is himself a man of God with keen spiritual discernment, safe in methods, staunch in the faith and with a wide and growing experience, rarely seen in men of his years. Brother Brown is direct in statement and conception of scripture truth, logical in argument and spiritual in the practical application which reaches the intelligence and conscience of men. He believes in a Divine order of truth in its presentation to the mind. While not a Sensationalist and repudiating all methods of many modern Evangelists, he nevertheless gains the close attention of thoughtful, sensible people. He lays broad foundations for deep and searching convictions, and so intensifies the life of the church, that work after his departure continues to the mutual advantage of pastor and people.

Brother Brown has been assisting me in a series of services and the above statement is based on an experience of days in constant labor with him. I hope you and your good people, will secure his services at once, if possible. I am unable to make any definite statement as to his plans for future work, and you had better address him here immediately that your communication may reach him before the present series closes.

The result of the present meeting Eternity alone can measure.

Yours Fraternally,

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 24, 1892. E. W. WHITE.

The Old and the New.

Eighteen hundred and ninety-two has been an eventful year for this community on the lines of advancement and progress. The year has seen the fulfillment of all the brightest expectations in regard to both growth and volume of business. It has witnessed a continuation of the building boom which began three years ago and is stronger now than ever before. It has witnessed prosperity of our manufacturing concerns in a marked degree, and has been remarkably free from the set backs and misfortunes that have hit so many towns during the year. There seems to be no class of people here who complain of what the year has done for them. The mills, factories, stores, banks, schools, churches and societies have grown and prospered.

The coming year should witness a continuation of the good work. There is no reason why 1893 should not show an even greater growth and improvement here than any of "its illustrious predecessors." The material is here to work on and all it will take is the same individual and hearty pull together which has so far been the secret of Rhinelander's advancement, only the energy and work should be applied in a little larger doses. There is plenty of room for the Advancement Association to look after the town's interests. There never was a time when so many manufacturers of wooden articles were looking for a location nearer the base of supplies than at present. We should get some of them, and the Advancement Association is the proper means by which the people should reach them. There is one thing particularly which 1893 should see. The year should never go by and at its close see the splendid water power of Pelican Rapids going to waste. No less than three immense paper manufactories have located on the Wisconsin river within the past year and more of them are looking for sites. The tariff legislation may put a stop to factory building for a time, but it won't last long. If the democrats allow the free trade wing of their party to so cripple industries that a stop is put to them, their life in office will be short, and if they do nothing of the sort, then the unprecedented building of new factories which the past two years has seen, will go on uninterupted. The water that now rushes over those rapids should be turning wheels for something before the year is over.

A building and loan association composed entirely of local men and managed by men in whom the entire public has confidence can be organized and will furnish to many a man the means, which added to his own savings will build him a home and make a permanent citizen of him.

A sash and door factory must by all means be added to the list of factories here this year. The fact that the city wants such an institution and has the advantages necessary to make it a success should be drummed into the ear of every company or man who are likely to move, start or are even thinking of such a business.

There is no need for work on any other lines than these. With them secured, everything else will follow. There will be plenty of stores.

Ripans Tabules: best liver tonic.

A Homestead at a Bargain.

I will sell my place on the Pelican river, near Rhinelander, at a decided bargain. The location is a convenient and pleasant one and the buildings are first-class. I have four acres cleared. This is a good chance for some one. J. A. JERMOND.

Ripans Tabules cure rapid liver.

NOTICE FOR PUBLICATION.

LAND OFFICE AT WAUSAU, WIS.
November 22, 1892.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Judge or Clerk of Circuit Court at Rhinelander, Wis., on January 6, 1893, viz: George A. Chase, H. E. No. 6370 for the Lots 3, 4 and 5, section 24, township 37 north, range 8 east.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: Prescott Calkins, W. A. Royce, Chas. Williams, Lawrence Doyle, of Rhinelander, Wis.

E. B. SANDERS, Register.

Ripans Tabules cure indigestion.

Town Board Proceedings.

September 30th, 1892, 2 p. m.

Board met pursuant to adjournment. Roll call, all members present. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved. On motion the following bills were allowed and chairman and clerk instructed to draw orders for the same.

No.	Drawn to	Fund	Amt.
238	Paul Browne	Road	$236 00
269	E. S. Shepard	"	20 00
270	T. E. Lennon	"	35 00
271	E. S. Shepard	"	5 00
272	Geo. Porter	"	1 50
273	Hugh Fitzp'tr'k	"	5 00
274	John Johnson	"	30 50
275	Geo. O'Donnell	"	106 00
276	G. Pearron	"	36 00
277	J. Lawrence	"	35 87
278	N. Gerhard	"	10 50
279	N. Gerhard	"	26 25
280	J. Lawrence	"	10 50
281	P. Lawrence	"	9 62
282	F. Rylander	"	1 75
283	Gust. Greene	"	41 56
284	James Doyle	"	46 37
285	Chas. Anderson	"	45 50
286	Ed. Sweeney	"	19 25
287	Pelican Hose Co.	gen'l	85 00
288	J. E. Hilber,	pauper	8 05
289	B. R. Spooner,	gen'l	1 00
290	W. W. Carr	"	4 55
291	J. E. Hilber	"	23 44
292	Giant Sleigh Co.	"	7 00
293	I. Tuttle	"	2 00
294	Jas. Harrigan	"	2 00
295	E. C. Leonard	"	2 00
296	A. C. Blitch	"	2 00
297	H. C. Hanson	"	1 00
298	W. D. Harrigan	"	9 00
299	R. W. Fish	"	10 25
300	B. R. Spooner	Pauper	2 00
301	M. Langdon	"	5 95
302	Mrs. H. Morse	"	2 00
303	F. D. Briggs	"	15 00
304	Paul Browne	"	12 00

On motion bill of Spafford & Cole No. 305 in amt. $12.57 was allowed at $10.77 and chairman and clerk instructed to draw an order on pauper fund for said amount. On motion chairman and clerk were instructed to draw orders for salaries of police health officer and town clerk.

On motion application of Farrant & Johnson to transfer their liquor license to Geo O'Donnell and Henry Martin was accepted providing the said O'Donnell & Martin execute the necessary bond. On motion application of O. Mason to transfer his interest in the liquor license of Foy & Mason to T. J. Foy was accepted provided said Foy execute the necessary bond. On motion application of C. Johnson to transfer his liquor license to Johnson & Forsman was accepted providing said Johnson & Forsman execute the necessary bond. On motion the following resolution was read and adopted. Resolved that the town treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to transfer $706.10 from the pauper fund to the general fund On motion petition of H. W. Towne and others for highway was read and accepted and notice ordered given. Petition of R. E. Demick and others for sidewalk on Alban St., and petition of Mrs. W. E. Brown and others for sidewalk on Oneida Avenue., and petition of Matt. Stapleton and others on Anderson st., also petition of E. H. Rogers and others for sidewalk in first addition and in Keenan's addition were read and the following resolution read and on motion adopted.

The Lewis Hardware Co. have a large stock of goods still on hand which they will sell at cost price to reduce stock before inventory. This is the best opportunity ever offered to stove buyers, and should be taken advantage of at once.

LEWIS HARDWARE CO.